



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-171  
Tuesday  
7 September 1993

# Daily Report

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## Chad

### Rebels Reportedly Kill 40 Soldiers in Lake Chad Region

AB0309211593 Paris AFP in English 2022 GMT 3 Sep 93

[Text] Lagos, 3 Sep (AFP)—Chadian rebels sympathetic to ousted President Hissein Habre have killed some 40 government soldiers in the western Lake Chad region, a spokesman for the Movement for Democracy and Development [MDD] said here.

Mahamat Mustapha, the MDD's foreign affairs spokesman, told AFP here that his group's fighters had been battling forces loyal to President Idriss Deby around the western Chad towns of Bambarom, Foroo and Drua since August 16.

In that time the MDD had killed 40 soldiers, captured about 15 others, and seized six vehicles, small arms and ammunition, Mustapha said. Mustapha accused Deby, who overthrew Habre in 1990, of "saying one thing and doing another."

Chad, a former French colony in central Africa, has suffered a succession of governments installed by force as tribal and factional rivalry have nurtured an almost continual civil war. The establishment of a transition government after a national conference has failed to end the conflicts.

### Rebel Claims of Success Rejected

LD0409143793 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 4 Sep 93

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The rebels' declarations were categorically denied this morning by Lieutenant Colonel Mahamat Garfa, the Armed Forces chief of staff. He said that the situation has been under control in this region since February. He spoke to correspondent Sosthene Gargoune:

[Begin Garfa recording] As far as we are concerned, there has been no fighting in the Lake Chad region. I think this declaration is far more political than military. I categorically deny this information. There have not been any clashes between the Movement for Democracy and Development [MDD] and the Chadian Army.

It is rather surprising, rather contradictory, that while the MDD declares that it is prepared to negotiate with the Chadian Government, it makes so many political declarations. On the one hand, they announce that they intend to negotiate with the Chadian Government, and on the other they announce clashes that have not taken place. They are burying their heads in the sand. The government is prepared to listen to them, but on the grounds that we control the situation. There have been no clashes lately. [end recording]

## Rebels Said Near Nigeria

AB0409205293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 4 Sep 93

[Excerpt] Violent clashes are taking place between Chadian Government forces and members of the Movement for Democracy and Development [MDD], led by Brahim Mallah Mahamat [name as heard] since the removal of (Ntouss Bah Medella). Some 40 government soldiers have been killed, 15 others captured, and six vehicles destroyed. These claims, which were made by the rebel movement, have been denied by the Ndjamenan government. Here is Rene Bila Yomberim on the line from Ndjamenan:

[Begin Yomberim recording] Following the announcement made by MDD of violent clashes in the Lake Chad region, the Chadian Government has reacted through the Armed Forces chief of staff. According to Lieutenant Colonel Mahamat Garfa, there were no clashes in this region and all the information given by MDD is false. However, the Armed Forces chief of staff explained that there are rebel elements in the border area with Nigeria and Niger, but neither their exact number nor their equipment is known. Some sources in Ndjamenan say that in the last few days there have been troop movements towards this region. It should be pointed out that for several months now Ndjamenan has not announced any clashes between government forces and MDD rebels. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Zaire

### Mobutu Sets Up Election Timetable; Opposition Reacts

AB0409104593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 4 Sep 93

[Text] Zairian President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko said that he will give up his mandate in three months, in December. I am not afraid to run in a fresh election; I am not afraid to lose, Mobutu said. In power for 28 years, the Zairian head of state has set the date for the presidential election, and has said, quote, I will not go back on my word, end quote.

The Union for Democracy and Social Progress [UDPS], led by Etienne Tshisekedi, reacted to Mobutu's statement and said that it is not up to President Mobutu to organize elections in Zaire. The UDPS representative in Central Africa, Charles (Nabika-Chiba), talks about his party's stand on the issue:

[Begin (Nabika-Chiba) recording] It is not up to Mr. Mobutu to set dates for elections in Zaire and organize them. The election should be organized according to the timetable drawn up by the Sovereign National Conference. Before reaching the presidential election phase, we should first organize the constitutional referendum, conduct a general census, and organize all this. Each Zairian citizen should possess an official identity card, because right now

the Zairian citizen is the only citizen in the world that does not have an official identity card. [end recording]

(Nabika-Chiba) added that the Zairian opposition is in no way responsible for the unfortunate situation prevailing in the country.

[Begin (Nabika-Chiba) recording] The opposition is not responsible for the current situation prevailing in our country. It is Mobutu himself who is to be blamed, and he should know that the leader of the opposition, with all parties included, is Etienne Tshisekedi. This man incarnates the winds of change; that is why all the people trust him and that is why he will be introduced to all Zairians as the leader of the opposition. The international community and the Western powers are not responsible for the situation prevailing in Zaire. Of course, we know today that some powers were behind his taking power in 1965, and he destroyed everything. [end recording]

#### Reactions to Proposal

LD0409143193 *Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 4 Sep 93*

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Our correspondent Frederique Jenneau reports:

[Jenneau] President Mobutu will not impose this presidential election, his principal private secretary explained, but he does want it to take place a few weeks after the constitutional referendum in October because, he said, things have been dragging on for too long. For another close collaborator of the president, who doubts that the negotiations between the presidential movement and the opposition due to resume on Monday will succeed, this declaration by President Mobutu will be a means of applying pressure. He added that if the president wants this vote, one could expect that it will be imposed, even if the opposition were to boycott it. In theory, it is the participants in the political talks who should set the dates for future elections. [passage omitted]

As for Tshisekedi, prime minister of the transitional government, who is described in the president's interview to LE FIGARO as the main cause of all the country's ills, this afternoon he will be enthroned as chief of the opposition by all the forces that are in favor of change. He will not react to the president's comments until after this ceremony.

[Announcer] The first reaction to this announcement has come from Communications Minister Lambert Mende Umalanga of the Tshisekedi government. He declared that Marshal Mobutu has no right to fix the electoral calendar. Only the Electoral Committee, itself appointed by the National Conference, has the legal right to do so. As a result, said the minister, these elections are null and void.

Finally, Mr. Monsengwo, president of the High Council of the Republic [HCR], has summoned the HCR for an extraordinary session on 6 September to discuss the political situation in Zaire.

#### Opposition Breaks Negotiations With President's Faction

LD0509160093 *Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1500 GMT 5 Sep 93*

[Text] In Kinshasa, the opposition to President Mobutu has decided not to take part any more in negotiations with representatives of the presidential faction. Negotiations were due to begin in principle tomorrow, with the aim of getting out of the political impasse in Zaire. This was the answer of the Zairian opposition to President Mobutu, who yesterday announced presidential elections in December.

Etienne Tchesikedi, the prime minister elected by the National Conference, has been unanimously appointed as head of a rally larger than the former Sacred Union of the opposition. The new rally has taken the name of Democratic Forces of Congo-Kinshasa [Forces Democratiques du Congo Kinshasa].

Yesterday Tchesikedi asked the Zairean population not to consider President Mobutu as head of the state of Zaire.

#### Government Denounces Angolan Naval Incursions

AB0609104093 *Paris AFP in French 2052 GMT 5 Sep 93*

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Sep (AFP)—An official source in Kinshasa disclosed on 5 September that the Zairian Government has denounced last week's Angolan Navy incursions into Zairian territorial waters.

Ngongo Luwowo, press and communications minister and government spokesman, disclosed that "the government of the Republic has directed the Ministry of External Relations to protest with all its might against such acts perpetrated by the naval forces of a friendly country."

Luwowo disclosed that during routine Angolan Navy patrols in Soyo, a border town on the River Zaire estuary, Zairian fishermen received "unfortunate" mistreatment from some Angolan soldiers. The nature of the mistreatment was, however, not revealed.

The Zairian Government protested last week against "numerous statements" by Angola claiming that Zaire was giving logistics support to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, an armed rebel movement led by Jonas Savimbi and opposed to the current Angolan Government.

#### High Council Meeting Postponed Until 16 Sep

AB0609194093 *Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 6 Sep 93*

[Text] Developments in the country's political situation are most interesting to the High Council of the Republic. The meeting of this transitional institution, which was announced for today, has been postponed until 16 September. The postponement is due to logistical problems, namely transportation for the councillors of the Republic, who are currently in the country's interior.

## Kenya

### Government Expands Security Operation Zone

EA0309114093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 3 Sep 93

[Text] The government today declared Londiani in Kericho District and Burnt Forest in Uasin Gishu District as security operation zones with immediate effect. In a statement, the government said the conditions required of the Molo area now also apply to Londiani and Burnt Forest.

### MP's Arrested for Trying To Enter Security Areas

AB0409113593 Paris AFP in English 0855 GMT 4 Sep 93

[Text] Nairobi, Sept 4 (AFP)—Some 13 Kenyan opposition members of parliament have been arrested in Rift Valley Province and charged for trying to enter an area hit by ethnic clashes, Kenyan newspapers reported Saturday.

The 13 MPs from opposition FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Asili, FORD-Kenya, and Democratic Party were arrested Friday inside an hotel in Nakuru, 160 kilometres (100 miles) west of here, as they were preparing to address journalists before embarking on a fact-finding tour of Molo South.

The government on Thursday sealed off the area and declared it a security operation zone.

According to the official KENYA NEWS AGENCY, President Daniel arap Moi was due to tour Molo on Saturday and would address a public rally there.

The 13 MPs were charged with creating a disturbance and organising an illegal public procession, but were released on bond after pleading not guilty to the charges. They were ordered not to go to Molo.

On Thursday and Friday, the government declared Molo in Nakuru District, Londiani in Kericho District, and Burnt Forest in Uasin Gishu District security operation zones and banned political parties or individuals from outside the areas from visiting or holding meetings there.

Molo has been hardest hit since ethnic clashes escalated there again last week between President Daniel arap Moi's minority Kalenjin tribe and the predominant Kikuyu ethnic community, resulting in the deaths of several people and many others injured.

The opposition and church groups in the country have accused the government of instigating the clashes to prove Moi's oft-stated claim that democracy was unworkable in a multi-ethnic Kenya.

### Moi Visits Molo, Stresses Strong Measures, Peace

EA0409115593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 4 Sep 93

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said the government will saturate Molo and other areas declared security operation zones with security personnel to restore peace.

The president at the same time told the security personnel in those areas to seal off all possible routes in order to stop outsiders entering there to incite the people. He warned that the government will take stern measures against inciters bent on creating trouble in those areas. President Moi said the government will flex its full security muscles to ensure that anybody causing trouble will be arrested and prosecuted regardless of his or her status.

He said undercover agencies will be placed even in social places in Molo and other troubled areas so that anybody who uttered a word meant to incite the people will be arrested immediately. President Moi was speaking in Molo, Nakuru District, where he toured and met with leaders of various communities before addressing a public rally at Kerisoi.

The president told Molo people not to allow themselves to be manipulated and ruined by outsiders. Noting that the people of Molo had suffered for long because of outsiders, President Moi told them to come up openly and tell the outsiders that enough was enough. President Moi said even relief agencies who want to take food to Molo and other areas are allowed to do so but through the government. [sentence as heard]

Noting that human life was precious and should not be played about with, President Moi warned that anybody who killed another will be vigorously pursued, judged, and hanged if found guilty. He advised elders and youths of all the communities to be alert and report to the government inciters [as heard] for quick action by the security.

He assured the people that more district officers and chiefs will be increased [as heard] in the area for closer monitoring of the situation. He said that he had all along preached peace, love, and unity throughout his political career and wondered why opposition members were bent on creating anarchy and causing bloodshed.

### Antigovernment Demonstration Draws 10,000 in Mombasa

EA0209211293 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English  
31 Aug 93 pp 1, 2

[By Ismail Mwacham]

[Excerpts] There was high tension in Mombasa yesterday afternoon when about 10,000 Muslims took to the streets



in a demonstration against the Kenya African National Union [KANU] government and President Moi's visit to the coast.

The demonstration, one of the biggest ever seen in Mombasa, started as a religious procession to mark the birth of prophet Mohamed but turned political after the supporters of the unregistered Islamic Party of Kenya (IPK) started chanting anti-government slogans and tearing President Moi's posters in the streets.

The demonstrators carried placards and banners with writings: "Moi Go Home," "Registered or Unregistered, IPK is Here to Stay," "No one can stop the motion of Jihad," and "The days of KANU government are numbered."

President Moi is currently on a tour of coast province and is expected to open the Mombasa agricultural show on Thursday [2 September].

The procession marched through the streets from Sakina Mosque to Makadara grounds. There was no discernible police presence during the excited procession which included people like Sheikh Khalid Balala, the fiery IPK leader and professor Rashid Mzez (FORD-Kenya Kisauni MP). Addressing correspondents, Sheikh Balala shouted that this was a protest procession against President Moi's visit to Mombasa. [passage omitted]

Last night, an uneasy calm had returned to Mombasa but there was no evidence of possible further disturbances.

## Somalia

### Seven Nigerians Killed in Ambush in Aidid Stronghold

AB0509132093 Paris AFP in English 1243 GMT 5 Sep 93

[Text] Mogadishu, Sept 5 (AFP)—Seven Nigerian soldiers were killed, six were wounded, and one was missing Sunday in one of two ambushes against UN peacekeeping forces in the southern Mogadishu stronghold of warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid, a UN military official said.

Two Pakistani peacekeepers were also wounded in the second ambush, UN spokesman Tim McDavitt had earlier reported.

Journalists who went to the scene of the dawn attack against the Nigerian troops said they had seen the bodies of four Nigerians surrounded by Aidid supporters, who chanted the warlord's name.

### Ministry Spokesman on 'Heinous' Attack

EA0509192093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 5 Sep 93

[Text] A spokesman of the Ministry of Information and Culture has described as heinous today's attacks by an Aidid group on Nigerian troops who are in Somalia for humanitarian work.

The spokesman said the attack was carried out by people who wanted the Somali situation to worsen, adding that seven members of the Nigerian contingent were killed in the attacks, while others remain missing. The attacks occurred when Nigerian troops attempted to occupy positions previously held by Italian forces.

He said that the Italian troops did not send reinforcements to the Nigerian troops during the cowardly attacks. The spokesman of the Ministry of Information said that the Italian troops based at Fagax Road opened fire on a small vehicle, killing two people and injuring three others.

The spokesman went on to say that mobs, angered by the killing of the Nigerian soldiers by bandits in an ambush, gathered at sites where the Italian troops are based. In conclusion, the spokesman of the Ministry of Information appealed to the Somali people to exercise calm and at the same time counter those wishing to bring instability.

### SNA Spokesman Blames Nigerians

EA0509202593 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1745 GMT 5 Sep

[Text] A spokesman of the Somali National Alliance, SNA, today gave a detailed report on the deaths, injuries and destruction of property inflicted on the Somali people by the U.S. and Nigerian troops who were misguided by criminal Jonathan Howe, representative of the United States-UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM].

The spokesman said that the Nigerian UNOSOM troops this morning at 9 A.M. forcibly arrived in Heliwaa District in contravention of the previous agreement between leaders of the district and officers of the Nigerian troops and leaders of the Italian troops based there. The agreement was that a meeting should be held at 10 A.M. on 6 September to discuss the methods to be used by the Nigerian troops in their operations at ex-control Balcad site. This pledge had been made in the presence of Lieutenant (Bertini) of the Italian troops.

The spokesman went on to say that, this morning in Heliwaa District, a meeting attended by leaders of the Nigerian troops who illegally entered there, officials from Heliwaa and senior officers of the Italian troops was held during which the officers of the Nigerian troops were told that their entry was in contravention of the previous pledge and that they should evacuate the site. Unfortunately, the commander of the Nigerian troops refused to do so, saying that he was carrying out orders of what he called UNOSOM leaders. He ordered reinforcements and two reinforcements came to the pasta factory and Balcad roads. Those Nigerian troops at Fagax road opened fire on peaceful Somalis who were protesting. In the coordinated act by the Nigerian and U.S. troops, 23 unarmed people were killed and 55 injured, all of whom were Somali nationals. The majority were women and children.



The misled troops also burned down houses, vehicles and other properties. The SNA spokesman said that today's massacre against the Somali people was part of the acts of extermination that began on 5 July 1993. The SNA was not in any way responsible for today's incident and it was clear that this was an excuse to yet again perpetrate massacres against the Somali nationals living in their motherland by the Clinton administration which had colonial interests in the country under the guise of the United Nations.

The SNA spokesman sent condolences for those killed, including Somalis and Nigerians, who were from two African countries and were brothers.

The spokesman appealed to the United Nations, the OAU, the Arab League, the ICO, the EC, the Nonaligned Movement, human rights organizations and all peace-loving peoples of the world to rush and rescue the remaining Somalis from the massacres [word indistinct] and destruction of their property by the U.S. troops wearing UN attire. The spokesman also appealed to the countries whose troops are serving in UNOSOM not to participate in the massacres against the Somali people. Finally, the SNA spokesman appealed to the Somali people to be vigilant against the conspiracies of the enemy who wanted to recolonize Somalia.

#### **Attack, Nigerian Position Discussed**

*AB0609141593 London BBC World Service in English  
0600 GMT 6 Sep 93*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Excerpts] The news from Mogadishu, Somalia, just never seems to get any better. For the latest, let me hand over straight away to Carolyn Dempster:

[Dempster] Early this morning, United Nations helicopter gunships, firing antitank missiles, launched a concerted attack on strongholds of Somali warlord General Farah Aidid. The action was taken less than 24 hours after seven Nigerian soldiers were killed and six wounded, with one missing, in what appeared to be a planned ambush yesterday morning in the southern sector of Mogadishu. Admiral Jonathan Howe, who heads the UN force in Somalia, blamed General Aidid's men for the attack but gave no hint of the impending action when he spoke to "Network Africa" last night. [passage omitted]

It is still not clear whether the UN raid was in retaliation for the ambush, but Admiral Howe was quick to point out that in spite of the UN's seemingly superior firepower, keeping control of General Aidid's armed supporters is a tricky business. [passage omitted]

The BBC correspondent in the capital is Mark Doyle. He visited the Nigerian contingent shortly after the ambush took place on Sunday [5 September] morning, and he also

watched as the UN helicopter gunships went on their mission this morning. I asked him what exactly had happened:

[Begin recording] [Doyle] I saw two helicopters exchanging fire with the ground forces, and the United Nations military spokesman said that this was an action against some rocket launchers or mortar firers in a field near a hospital called the Digfer Hospital. The United Nations military spokesman tried to play it down to a certain extent. It is not unusual for this sort of thing to happen, but of course, coming after the killing of the Nigerians, many people may have been speculating that it was some sort of a revenge attack, but we cannot confirm that one way or another. It is not clear exactly what was happening, but there seems to have been an exchange of fire.

[Dempster] Now, just shortly after the ambush that took place yesterday, I understand that you went to see the Nigerian contingent. Can you give us some indication as to how they felt about the incident?

[Doyle] Well, the soldiers that were there were sitting around looking very disconsolate. I went to meet the officers, and I was received by the lieutenant colonel in charge of the Nigerian contingent. He was angry, I think, as well as sad. He had heard about his soldiers. At the time, he did not know confirmed information. He knew that eight of his people were missing. He told me that he was angry because the Italians, who the Nigerians were replacing at certain checkpoints in Mogadishu—that was the purpose of their operation yesterday—he said the Italians had not helped him when they came under fire. The Italians, it is now known, have disputed this version of events. They say they did help the Nigerians to escape, but I would describe the mood in the Nigerian camp as one of sadness and anger.

[Dempster] I understand that further to the Nigerian accusations that the Italians did not help when the ambush took place, the Italians are also said to have some sort of special arrangement with the Aidid supporters. Could you verify that?

[Doyle] I am not sure I can verify it. I am afraid it is all rather murky, but according to the Nigerian commander, whom I have no reason to disbelieve, his men were told when they arrived—by the Somali population in the area—his men were told that they did not want the Nigerians there because they had a special arrangement with the Italians. Now, what this special arrangement might be, I do not know. I could speculate for you by saying that maybe it was something to do with not searching cars too brutally, allowing certain things to go on, having a fairly supple approach to the roadblocks, and so on. Now the Nigerians arrived they say, and they said that the Somalis told them that you have to go and see the Aidid people before you can set up roadblocks here. The Nigerians, quite correctly, in terms of their military orders, said, well, we take orders from the UN. We do not take orders from you, and we are going to take

over these checkpoints because that is what we have been told to do, and then the arguments started and then the firing started, and we all know the tragic outcome; it has been confirmed that seven of the Nigerians were killed and one is missing.

[Dempster] Did the UN High Command have anything to say about the supposed arrangement that the Italian contingent had with Aidid supporters?

[Doyle] They had surprisingly little to say about it. When they were asked at a press conference, the UN military spokesman said, quite oddly, that they knew of no such arrangements by any of the military contingents with any of the clans or factions in Somalia. [passage omitted]

[Dempster] From the Nigerians' outlook, is this likely to change their attitudes toward the Somalis? After all, I understand that they have a fairly good relation with the Somalis in the capital.

[Doyle] The only thing I can tell you about that is what the Nigerian commander told me. He said that he was a soldier; he was here to do a job. If he was given orders to take over a certain checkpoint, he would do so, but as I said, at the same time, he appeared to me to be very angry and very sad about the loss of his men, and I think that perhaps they will carry out their orders, but with a slightly heavier heart than they have [words indistinct] done so before. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### USC Official Regrets Events

EA0609212093 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1745 GMT 6 Sep 93

[Text] We deeply regret the confrontation between the Somali people living in the Heliwaa District of Mogadishu and the Nigerian soldiers, a confrontation about which lies have been told, and for which responsibility should lie squarely with the commander of the Nigerian troops and Admiral Jonathan Howe. This was said by Professor Isa Mohamed Siad, foreign secretary of the United Somali Congress [USC].

Speaking today to correspondents from the Voice of the Great Somali People, Professor Isa said that on 3 September a joint meeting of officers from Nigeria and Italy and Heliwaa leaders was held to discuss how the Nigerian troops and the Heliwaa residents could establish an understanding and live together in peace. The agreement was that a second meeting should be held on 4 September; however, the Nigerian officers did not show up.

The foreign secretary said that on 5 September at 0430, Nigerian Army units arrived from the Factory and Balcad Roads. The Italian troops told the officer leading the Nigerian soldiers not to create instability. Unfortunately, the Nigerian troops started firing and the people believed that the troops had been sent to massacre the innocent civilians.

Professor Isa Mohamed Siad said Jonathan Howe was behind the ugly incident, as he has made it a habit to set

Third World peoples against each other and against the Somali people, who lost eight children, seven women, and eight men in the incident—23 altogether. Meanwhile, 56 were injured: 19 children, 22 women and 13 men [figures as heard]. He said the Nigerian troops lost seven soldiers.

He said the Somali people had already fought with troops from Pakistan and Morocco, both Muslim countries, and that Admiral Howe was behind this state of affairs.

The USC foreign secretary sent condolences to the two brother peoples of Somalia and Nigeria on the deaths of their nationals. Prof. Isa warned the various troops in Somalia not to participate in the conspiracies being hatched by Admiral Howe to recolonize the Somali people.

Answering questions from correspondents of the Voice of the Great Somali People, such as whether the Somali National Alliance [SNA] was behind the 5 September confrontation and whether the SNA had any relationship with the Islamic organization that had claimed responsibility for the incident, the professor said the SNA was not responsible for the incident in which the misled Nigerian troops were involved and that the organization had no relationship with the Islamic organization that claimed to be behind the confrontation.

In conclusion, Prof. Isa Mohamed Siad appealed to the Somali people to exercise calm and vigilance.

#### Attacks on U.S. Forces Said Launched by Islamic Groups

NC0309173793 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Sep 93

[Excerpt] Reports from Somalia say that the Islamic Somali forces have entered into battles with the U.S. forces. According to independent sources, the military operations against the positions of the international forces are being carried out by Islamic groups, especially the Somali Islamic Union. The sources said that the Islamic forces carry out their operations without coordination with the Somali National Alliance, led by General Mohamed Farah Aidid. [passage omitted]

#### Sunni Leader Calls For Jihad Against 'Infidels'

EA0509145593 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 4 Sep 93

[Text] Mr. Ali Hashi Muhammad Sahal, who is a member of the Sunni community [orthodox community], has called on the Somali people to wage legitimate jihad against the infidels, who have rolled up their sleeves to exterminate the Muslim Somalis.

Ali Hashi, addressing journalists from Voice of the Great Somali People, said that all Muslims have an Islamic culture and also have numerous enemies who aim to obtain [words indistinct]; similarly, it is that policy that the infidels in our country aim to implement. He added that the Islamic religion explicitly states that a Muslim cannot play a neutral role between infidels and Muslims and that if he behaves thus, his faith is questionable.

Finally, Ali Hashi Muhammad Sahal said that, as was earlier stated by the imam of the Sunni, it is obligatory for [people] to prepare for jihad. He added that he and the Sunni community are prepared to partake in a legitimate jihad against provocative infidels.

#### **Pro-Aidid 'Spokesman' Condemns U.S. 'Beastly Activities'**

*EA0409202093 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 4 Sep 93*

[Text] A spokesman for the great Somali people today said that the beastly activities of the United States wearing UN attire in Somalia are the greatest and most shameful provocation ever committed in the world. The spokesman added that the repeated vows and threats by Admiral Howe, along with Bill Clinton, are seen by the Somali people and the world at large as months-long denunciation by the United States and its allies.

The spokesman declared that the Somali people have not accepted, and will not accept, the illegal actions by neo-imperialists aimed at totally misdirecting the country's administrative and political objectives while using as a target the Somali leaders who toppled and chased Siad Barre from the country. These leaders have the support of all the fronts who fought legitimately for the rights of the Somali people and who later waged a long struggle to reunite the Somali people. For that reason, the threats coming from Howe and those with him are seen by the Somali people as the greatest threat and a constant danger to a nation that exists with a historic and united leadership.

Finally, the spokesman explained to the world community that the Somali people are a peaceful people but one subjected to unceasing threats. It is only fair for the world to give special attention to the naked aggression spearheaded by the United States and carried out against Somalia. He called on the Somali people not to be weak and easily subdued, but instead to steadfastly defend against anything they see as endangering their religion, country, and very existence. At the same time they should be extra vigilant and confront the naked U.S. aggression, in UN attire, against the Somali people and their leaders.

#### **Somali Democratic Movement: UN Not Serving 'Purpose'**

*EA0609214293 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 6 Sep 93*

[Text] A spokesman of the Somali Democratic Movement, SDM [a member of the Somali National Alliance, SNA, led by Aidid], today said the United Nations was not serving the purposes for which it was formed: safeguarding and preserving the peace of the international community. The spokesman added that the body's reputation had suffered when its role was taken over by the United States. The spokesman gave as an example the objectives of the UN presence in Somalia, which were to:

1. Confine itself to relief distribution tasks;
2. Preserve the dignity of Somali nationals;
3. Not meddle in Somalia's internal affairs;

The United Nations, however, had decided to perpetrate massacres against the very people who welcomed the United Nations Operation in Somalia yesterday with flowers and twigs [symbols of peace]. The spokesman added that the SNA was created because of the need to restore peace among the Somali people and therefore would not accept the negative objectives of the fledgling U.S. colonialists who want to capture Somalia and its people. The SDM spokesman made it clear that the United States and its collaborators had made Somalia's airspace a place to train their pilots.

Finally, the SDM spokesman appealed to the Somali people to maintain their unity and at the same time strive to decide their future, keeping in mind the country's destiny and the negative interests of international imperialists.

### **Uganda**

#### **Rwandan President Visits for Cooperation Talks**

*AB0109153093 Paris AFP in English 1343 GMT 1 Sep 93*

[Text] Kampala, 1 Sep (AFP)—Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana arrived here on Wednesday [1 September] for a one-day official visit to Uganda, the first by a Rwandan head of state since the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) rebels invaded their country from Uganda in October 1990. He was accompanied by seven cabinet ministers and was expected to hold high-level talks with their Ugandan counterparts on the resumption of cooperation in trade and transport and communications between the two nations.

Relations between Rwanda and Uganda nosedived after the rebel invasion, with Kigali accusing Kampala of backing the rebels, accusations Kampala strongly denied. Kigali's accusations were prompted by the fact



that the rebels, mostly Rwandan exiles who had lived in Uganda for more than 30 years, were serving in the army of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni which they had helped to come to power after a five-year bush war, when they deserted with their arms to invade their country. But Habyarimana's visit indicates the beginning of a thaw in relations between the two countries and follows rapprochement between the Rwandan Government and opposition groups in the country, including the RPF.

The Rwandan Government concluded and signed a peace pact with the RPF rebels on August 4 after one year of tortuous on-and-off negotiations under Tanzanian mediation at Arusha in northern Tanzania that brought to an end three years of a bloody civil war in the tiny impoverished central African nation. The implementation of the Arusha Accord, with the help of the United Nations, is also expected to be high on the agenda of Wednesday's talks between Habyarimana and Museveni.

### Seen To Mark 'Improving Relations'

*AB0209120993 Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 2 Sep 93*

[Excerpt] Kampala, 2 Sep (AFP)—Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana left Kampala late Wednesday [1 September] after a one-day visit to Uganda, the first by the Rwandan leader since rebels invaded his country from Uganda three years ago, officials said Thursday [2 September].

Rwanda has repeatedly accused Uganda of backing rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF), which invaded Rwanda from bases in Uganda in an attempt to overthrow Habyarimana's government in October 1990, but Uganda has denied the accusations.

The visit was seen here as marking the beginning of improving relations between the two countries following the concluding of a peace agreement between the Rwandan Government and RPF last month. "May God help us forget the past and to look to the future," Habyarimana told a news conference when asked if he still thought Uganda supported RPF. The news conference was also attended by the RPF leader Alex Kanyerengwe and RPF's top commander Major Paul Kagame. [passage omitted]

### Joint Communique Issued

*EA0209172693 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0700 GMT 2 Sep 93*

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni and President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda have called upon the international community to lend both moral and material assistance to facilitate strict implementation of the peace agreement signed between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] in Arusha, Tanzania, last month. A joint communique issued before President Habyarimana left for home yesterday evening at the end of a one-day official visit to Uganda said, for his part, President Museveni promised that Uganda will assist where possible in the implementation of this agreement.

The communique says the two presidents expressed the hope that the peace agreement would usher in a new era of peace, unity and development for the people of Rwanda and stability in the subregion.

The two heads of state expressed gratitude to the OAU member states who have contributed to the neutral Military Observer Group for the commendable peace-keeping role they are playing in Rwanda and called upon the United Nations to expedite deployment of international peace monitors in Rwanda as provided for under the peace agreement.

During his stay in Uganda, President Habyarimana held cordial and fruitful discussions with President Museveni on matters of bilateral and regional nature. The communique said the two leaders noted the urgent need to reactivate cooperation between their two countries in all fields of human endeavor. To this end they directed their ministers of foreign affairs to convene a meeting of the permanent joint commission for cooperation between Rwanda and Uganda within three weeks. The permanent joint commission was mandated to review on an urgent basis areas of cooperation between the two countries. The two presidents further directed the Joint Security Committee to meet within three weeks to review the security situation between the two countries.

On communication, the two heads of state noted with concern that traffic within the northern corridor had been badly affected by the war in Rwanda thus causing grave harm to the economies of the two countries and in the subregion. They accordingly called for the early reopening of the northern corridor transit route. In this regard they instructed their ministers responsible for transport, in collaboration with security, customs and immigration services, to put in place essential infrastructure so that normal traffic through the Kakitumba route of the northern corridor can move freely within one month [and] reopening of the air traffic between the two countries.

On the issue of refugees, President Museveni commended President Habyarimana on the steps taken to resolve this problem as contained in the Arusha agreement as well as in the Dar es Salaam Declaration, which provided a solid framework for the resolution of the Rwanda refugee problem. President Museveni promised that Uganda would play its role as stipulated in the Dar es Salaam Declaration on refugees and in accordance with the relevant laws of Uganda on this matter.

For his part, President Habyarimana confirmed the commitment of the Rwandan people to solve the refugee problem once and for all. In this regard, Rwandan refugees who may wish to acquire Rwandan passports can obtain them from the Rwandan embassies abroad where they are now available.

The two leaders also reviewed progress made in the implementation of the Kagera Basin Organization, KBO, programs and projects since the last KBO summit in Burundi. They reaffirmed their commitment to the



objectives of KBO as a useful forum for regional cooperation and called for its strengthening by ensuring prompt settlement of contributions as well as arrears by member states.

The two leaders also discussed matters within the context of the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] summit to be held in Kampala [in] early November and noted with satisfaction the efforts undertaken by member states to strengthen PTA as a vehicle for greater regional economic integration.

Speaking at the opening of the talks at the Lake Victoria Hotel in Entebbe, President Habyarimana said the purpose of his visit to Uganda was to work and bury forever the differences between the two countries which are as a result of the three-year war in his country. He added that the visit is geared to start a new relationship between Uganda and Rwanda. President Habyarimana extended

an invitation to President Museveni to pay a state visit to Rwanda at a time mutually acceptable to both countries. President Museveni accepted the invitation.

In his speech, President Museveni said the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government will never depart from the policy of peaceful coexistence with Uganda's neighbors. He said Uganda and Rwanda need one another in order to develop since they are trading partners. He added that President Habyarimana's visit to Uganda less than a month after the cessation of hostilities between the Rwanda Government and the RPF is a resounding and welcome reaffirmation of the fraternal and special relationship existing between the two countries. He observed that the visit signals a new beginning in the two countries' joint desire to live in peace and to do business with one another. The talks were also witnessed by an RPF delegation led by their political chairman, Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe.

**CP's Hartzenberg: TEC Installation 'Declaration of War'***MB0309203293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1952  
GMT 3 Sep 93*

[By Lorraine Braid]

[Text] Pretoria Sept 3 SAPA—If the transitional executive council [TEC] was installed later this year, the conservative party would regard it as a declaration of war. "We've been peaceful up to now, but if the TEC comes into being, we can only regard it as a declaration of war and do nothing but accept that declaration. Then, we will become irresponsible," CP leader Ferdi Hartzenberg said in Pretoria on Friday night. The CP leader made these comments at the official opening of the CP's Transvaal congress.

Dr. Hartzenberg warned that the Conservative Party would not subject itself to the TECs, the interim administrative structures under debate at the constitutional negotiations. "We believe, from a Calvinist point of view, that we are entitled to resist. I say to F W de Klerk that the National Party has not crossed the rubicon yet, but it will if the TEC bill is passed in Parliament. If he goes over this rubicon, then there will be civil war on the other side."

If Mr. de Klerk insisted in going ahead with the TECs, the rightwing would elect its own government and consider the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] its government, he said. "Even if we have to do so in exile, we will. We will establish our own government, parliament and security structures."

This proposed bill was the crossroads because the government would be abdicating power. "The result of the bill will be for Parliament to be totally ignored and nothing can be further from democracy. It will be the beginning of a revolutionary take-over."

He described it as a draconian bill and rejected the state president's assurance that he would still be in control. "He will not be in control of South Africa if this bill is passed. It will be as close to a dictatorship as you can get. It will also give MK [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] official status." He was referring to the armed wings of the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress.

"If this bill goes through it will be the worst one passed in the history of Parliament as it will be a constitutional revolution because it will be passing authority to non-elected people."

Mr. Hartzenberg said the CP's plan of action against the bill will be announced next week. "This will be the fourth plague." (The "third plague" was a call for CP supporters not to pay television licences).

Dr. Hartzenberg once more demanded that the state president keep his promise about a referendum if the constitutional negotiation agreements differed from what he promised in last March's referendum. "We

demand a referendum. He never said anything about TECs in the last campaign. If he is sensible, Mr. de Klerk will come back to the volk and consult. Why is he running away from democracy?"

Dr. Hartzenberg said the party would also not hand over any CP-controlled town councils to the new local government plans. "We will refuse to hand over those towns. We will retain our elected councillors and protect them with everything we have. We will not be handed over to the communists."

**Mandela Warns CP Against Civil War***MB0509142293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1349  
GMT 5 Sep 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Nelspruit Sept 5 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] would be crushed if it went ahead with its threat of civil war, African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela said on Sunday. The CP wanted more innocent people slaughtered with its threat of civil war if the transition process went ahead as planned, Mr. Mandela charged at an election rally in kaNgwane.

But he warned the transition process was going ahead despite the CP's capacity to cause "trouble". CP leader Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg told the CP Transvaal congress in Pretoria on Friday that if the transitional executive council (TEC), which has to level the political playing field in the run-up to the April 27 election, was established it would amount to a declaration of war. "He (Dr. Hartzenberg) has no vision," Mr. Mandela said on Sunday. "He wants more innocent people in this country to be slaughtered, because the CP can cause trouble. He is insisting whites kill blacks," Mr. Mandela claimed. "But if he has any inkling he must know the people of South Africa will crush him. The TEC is going to be introduced in this country. The CP has no capacity of stopping us," Mr. Mandela said to loud applause from the crowd.

However, he said the ANC, which talked to all political parties, was prepared even to talk to the CP "and remove their fears of democracy". If Mr. Hartzenberg wanted peace in South Africa, Mr. Mandela said he was prepared to meet him, but without any preconditions. "If he (Dr. Hartzenberg) wants to talk I am available. (But) if I can't get his co-operation I will go on without him because there are many people in South Africa who want peace," Mr. Mandela said.

More than 10,000 people attended the election rally, organised by the eastern Transvaal ANC region, at a soccer stadium in the kaNgwane village of Msogwaba. The hot and dusty day did not dampen the crowd's spirits, and Mr. Mandela received an enthusiastic welcome on a walkabout around the stadium. He was

accompanied by, among others, kaNgwane Chief Minister Elias Zita who told the crowd as far as he was concerned Mr. Mandela was already the president of South Africa, and Chief Aaron Nkosi, a great grandson of King Mswati of Swaziland, and who heads the 250,000-strong Msogwaba tribe in the kaNgwane area.

Mr. Mandela was treated like royalty and, in the true African tradition, a lourié bird feather was placed in his hair as a sign of respect.

#### NP Reacts to 'Radical Statements'

MB0509181193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 5 Sep 93

[Excerpts] The National Party [NP] and the ANC [African National Congress] have responded to a statement of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, that the Conservative Party will regard the establishment of a transitional executive council as a declaration of war and will elect its own government. [passage omitted]

The media director for the NP, Mr. Martinus van Schalkwyk, also reacted to what he called radical statements and war talk by the CP. Mr. van Schalkwyk said the CP threats to go on the offensive as a means of defense clearly has showed the CP's lack of any constructive plans. He said the CP congress at Verwoedburg had been marked by a lack of discussion of constructive political plans. Mr. van Schalkwyk criticized the occupation of the center of Bothaville by hundreds of members of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] after reports of an ANC march. He said the actions of the AWB members could be likened to the establishment of areas by the ANC and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] into which members of other parties could not enter.

He said the actions showed that the CP had been hijacked by radical elements in the right-wing movement.

#### Political Parties Condemn 'Threats'

MB0709074393 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 6 Sep 93

[Text] Threats by the Conservative Party [CP] that civil war will follow the establishment of the transitional executive council [TEC] have been met with condemnation from across the political spectrum. The TEC issue is expected to be finalized at the Negotiating Council tomorrow. Gary Alfonso reports:

[Begin recording] [Alfonso] This weekend's warning by CP leader, Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, that civil war would break out immediately if the Negotiating Council approves the establishment of the TEC, has resulted in strong reaction from negotiators at the Council.

[African National Congress, ANC, negotiator Mohammed Valli-Moosa] We are entering into many agreements despite all of the threats by them and the fact of the matter is whether they like it or not, either today

or tomorrow we would have completed agreement on legislation for the transitional executive council. That legislation will go to parliament and the TEC most certainly would be implemented and established, whether or not the Conservative Party likes it.

[Government negotiator Leon Wessels] People who advocate civil war usually don't have the answer for their country's questions and therefore I don't believe that he will be in any way successful in advocating or implementing civil war.

[Joe Slovo, South African Communist Party national chairman] He represents very little in South Africa. If you regard South Africa as a population of 40 million and not just a few million, he represents nothing, and I think we must treat his saber rattling with contempt.

[Alfonso] The Conservative Party has lashed out at ANC leader Nelson Mandela's reaction that the ANC would crush the CP if it didn't accept the TEC. Dr. Hartzenberg said in a press statement that Mr. Mandela's view confirmed that the establishment of the TEC was a declaration of war against the Afrikaner nation. [end recording]

#### Buthelezi Again Rejects Unconditional Return to Talks

MB0609135893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1236 GMT 6 Sep 93

[Text] London Sept 6 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Monday stressed his rejection of the process at the World Trade Centre during an address to officials from various African embassies. "I am prepared to move heaven and earth to bring about a democracy ...but I will not damn a future democracy by returning to the World Trade Centre to do what the government and the ANC [African National Congress]/SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance are doing, as this notion of sufficient consensus has made the presence of our delegations there absolutely irrelevant," Mr. Buthelezi said.

His speech was faxed to SAPA in Johannesburg.

"The IFP cannot accept the setting of an election date before there is any agreement on the form of state, on the final constitution and on the process to be employed to produce it, with related time-tables," he added.

His position was not dictated by IFP party political interests or personal interest. "My position is determined by ...my understanding of how important it is to achieve a federal future for our country as a plural society."

Mr. Buthelezi said his organisation could also not negotiate while IFP members and office-bearers were systematically killed. "Intimidation and violence are preventing our capability of operating as a political



organisation, to the point of severely affecting essential institutional internal dynamics, such as the internal elections of the IFP."

Thus, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] had to be disbanded to facilitate free political activity, the IFP leader averred.

### **Mandela Says De Klerk Views Black Lives as 'Cheap'**

*MB0409051293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2031 GMT 3 Sep 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Nelspruit Sept 3 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela said in Nelspruit on Friday night it was impossible to defend State President F W de Klerk in townships because he hadn't taken even the simplest precautions to curb violence. "Mr. de Klerk and his government don't care how many black lives are being lost," Mr. Mandela told a fund-raising dinner for the ANC eastern Transvaal region. "Mr. de Klerk is conniving at the harassment of blacks in townships," the ANC leader charged.

The dinner was attended by 160 guests, about a quarter were white, who paid R[and]300 a head. Mr. Mandela disclosed during his speech that he had met Mr. de Klerk in Pretoria on Thursday afternoon. Speaking afterwards, Mr. Mandela declined to divulge any details of the meeting except to say they had discussed a "technical issue". "We meet on a regular basis," he added.

Mr. Mandela told his audience "it is impossible to defend him (Mr. de Klerk) in our communities...he doesn't even take the simplest precautions to curb violence". "In his (De Klerk) view their (black) lives are cheap...that is the most serious problem facing us as far as violence is concerned."

The ANC leader reiterated his call for whites to remain in South Africa and help rebuild it. "Whites can play a very important role," Mr. Mandela told his guests, which included the local Sakekamer, Chamber of Commerce, professional people and business leaders.

He said the skills and knowledge acquired by whites were needed in South Africa. "It is absolutely impossible to build this country without you."

Mr. Mandela said an ANC-led government would not "abolish" any of the country's languages. "If you want trouble with any community, meddle with their language," he said. There was intense hostility among blacks against Afrikaans, but to tamper with Afrikaans would be to court civil war. Under an ANC-led government all 11 languages in South Africa would enjoy parity. "All that remains is that we must have confidence in ourselves and in our country."

### **Further Details on Address**

*MB0409085993 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0600 GMT 4 Sep 93*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela says President F.W. de Klerk's government is a de facto government of the country. He said a new government could not be built without the present government, nor could the ANC bring about a new government without President de Klerk's help and the cooperation of all other political parties.

Mr. Mandela made the statements at an ANC fundraising dinner at Nelspruit last night. However, he also said that President de Klerk's government had been largely discredited within the townships and was impossible to defend because of violence. The view was Mr. de Klerk had not taken the simplest steps to curb the violence.

### **Kriel Responds to Accusation**

*MB0409182193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1755 GMT 4 Sep 93*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 4 SAPA—Insinuations by ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela that the state president, the government and the SA police [SAP] do not care about black lives is nothing but a transparent propaganda ploy, Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel said on Saturday night. "Actually, it is Mr. Mandela and the ANC who are not concerned about black lives. For how many murders are they not responsible for in the past in their fight with the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP]?" Mr. Kriel said in a statement.

"Mr. Mandela again blames the SAP, while countless murders of IFP members and SAP members can be attributed to the ANC. Mr. Mandela's demand that white South African policemen be withdrawn from the townships confirms the suspicion that the ANC is a racist organisation," Mr. Kriel said.

"I would like to point out to Mr. Mandela that more than 60 per cent of the SAP consist of black members. I think we would be kind to Mr. Mandela if we attributed as much as 0.001 per cent of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK] as being white. In other words, MK is virtually a purely racist organisation.

"It is very clear that Mr. Mandela has no control whatsoever over MK, the ANC Youth League and people such as Peter Mokaba and Harry Gwala. Mr. Mandela would be well advised, instead of running around overseas, to get his people under control and to stop the major role they are playing in the violence.

"It is also quite ironic that when the ANC has problems they contact the SAP and myself for assistance, but when they appear on political platforms, the SAP is a punch bag. We are sick and tired of these double-standards and the time has arisen for Mr. Mandela and the ANC to stop blaming the state president, myself and the SAP for the



problems of our country. It is also time they accept some kind of responsibility for their actions and make a contribution towards solving this country's problems," Mr. Kriel said.

**Mandela, Phosa Accuse NP 'Friends' of Killing Blacks**

*MB0509153393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1446 GMT 5 Sep 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Nelspruit Sept 5 SAPA—"Friends of the National Party [NP]" were responsible for the killing of innocent black people, African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela charged at an election rally in kaNgwane on Sunday. "The NP is a polecat, it smells," Mr. Mandela said to applause from an enthusiastic crowd of more than 10,000 which packed a soccer stadium at Msogwaba village.

Referring to a statement at the weekend by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel in which the minister wanted to know how many murders the ANC was responsible for in their fight against the Inkatha Freedom Party, Mr. Mandela said: "If they (NP government) think it is the ANC killing people, why aren't they arresting (us)? They have not arrested (any of us) because the people who are killing innocent people...are the friends of the NP," Mr. Mandela said.

"When a government starts working with criminals then that government is no government at all. That is what is happening," the ANC leader charged.

He accused the NP and "its police" in the townships of having formed an alliance with criminals because they had become desperate.

Also speaking at the election rally was the chairman of the eastern Transvaal ANC region, Matthew Phosa, who lashed out directly at Mr. Kriel. He asked how Mr. Kriel could say he respected black people's lives when he was part of the NP government, under whose rule "so many people died in prison".

He said massacres such as those that happened in Sharpeville and in Sebokeng, and the ongoing killings in Natal, showed: "Police killed black people as if they're killing flies".

He called for the entire police force to be placed under multiparty control during the transition period—"not (under) a criminal like Kriel". "We think you (Mr. Kriel) don't care about black lives, you only care about white lives," Mr. Phosa charged.

He said Mr. Kriel and his deputy, Gert Myburgh, would do South Africa a "great service" if they resigned.

Mr. Kriel's statement on Saturday came after Mr. Mandela, on the first day of a four-day mainly electioneering

drive through the eastern Transvaal, reiterated his claim that State President F W de Klerk did not care about black lives.

Mr. Mandela also called for white policemen to be removed from townships. "Actually, it is Mr. Mandela and the ANC who are not concerned about black lives," Mr. Kriel charged.

"Mr. Mandela again blames the SAP [South African police], while countless murders of IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] members and SAP members can be attributed to the ANC. We are sick and tired of these double-standards and the time has arisen for Mr. Mandela and the ANC to stop blaming the state president, myself and the SAP for the problems of our country," Mr. Kriel said. "It is also time they accept some kind of responsibility for their actions and make a contribution towards solving this country's problems."

**'Total Restructuring' of MK Leadership Agreed**

*MB0509054293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1639 GMT 4 Sep 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Nelspruit Sept 4 SAPA—Threats of a revolt within Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; African National Congress, ANC, military wing—MK] were defused at the weekend after an agreement for the "total restructuring" of MK's leadership and the establishment of a R[and]10-million fund to deal with serious welfare problems in the armed wing of the African National Congress. The decisions were taken at a specially convened two-day MK conference in Kangwane which was marked by "very frank" criticism of MK's leadership.

"They pointed fingers at me, at all of us," said MK Commander Joe Modise after the close on Saturday afternoon.

"We knew whatever problems there were, and there were many serious ones, we were prepared to face them," said MK Chief of Staff Siphwe Nyanda afterwards. "But we resolved them," he said, adding: "you could say it was a crisis conference."

"I'm happy because the alternative would have been a nightmare for all of us," Mr Modise said.

The lack of confidence in MK's leaders was shown by the fact that control of the R10-million fund was put in the hands of the regional commands of MK, and not the national military headquarters as suggested by ANC President Nelson Mandela.

The first handouts to the "most destitute and desperate" MK members would be made within the next two weeks, Mr Nyanda said. He said "thousands" of MK members were affected by welfare problems such as unemployment and a total lack of money.

The conference was closed by ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa and not MK Commander Joe Modise, as some observers expected. Mr Ramaphosa criticised the media for speculating that the MK conference would degenerate in "disarray and tatters".

"We are pleased to say we are able to disappoint you once again," he said during his closing address which was opened to the media. Mr Ramaphosa said a host of decisions, contained in resolutions, were taken by the 300 delegates.

To loud applause from the floor, Mr Ramaphosa said the decisions taken would be forwarded "with maximum speed" to the ANC National Working Committee, and then on to the ANC National Executive Committee.

"We will make sure your resolutions are implemented," he said.

The resolutions dealt with, among other things:

- the R10-million rand fund. It was decided that a committee dominated by the regional leadership of MK would control the fund;
- the "total restructuring of MHQ (military headquarters)" of MK, Mr Ramaphosa said;
- the role of MK in the transition period and afterwards. "We are an army which is poised to play a central role in the new defence force of our country," Mr Ramaphosa said;
- affirmative action within MK ranks and in a new South African army;
- the ranking of MK members. "I'm looking at a few generals, a few colonels, and a few brigadiers here," Mr Ramaphosa said;
- a role for MK in the planned national peacekeeping force during the run-up to the April 27 election, when the political playing field has to be levelled;
- principles which must underpin a new defence force;
- the "important" role MK has to play during the election on behalf of the ANC;
- the reburial of MK members who died outside the borders of South Africa during the years that the ANC was banned; and
- celebrating the December 16 founding of MK this year. Delegates decided that because MK would be disbanded after the April election, they should make this last December 16 a "historic and memorable day".

Mr Mandela as commander-in-chief of MK opened the conference on Friday with the announcement of the R10-million fund. But he warned that the fund did not amount to just cash handouts, and urged MK members to invest the money wisely in projects.

The MK conference also "reiterated its unequivocal support for the democratisation process and the ANC's participation in the negotiation process".

#### Group Converted Into 'Regular Force'

MB0509131993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1248  
GMT 5 Sep 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Nelspruit Sept 5 SAPA—Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; African National Congress, ANC, military wing—MK] had compromised nothing at negotiations for a new South African army which were almost complete, the commander of the armed wing of the African National Congress, Joe Modise, said at the weekend.

The process of converting MK "from a guerrilla to a regular force" had been completed, Mr. Modise said.

He said community defence in the form of self-defence units had been rushed into without the necessary preparation, and in some areas MK members had been involved in political warring factions. "Many self-defence units became a law unto themselves."

Mr. Modise's statements were contained in a confidential report from MK headquarters which he delivered to a closed session of a specially convened MK conference in kaNgwane at the weekend. SAPA obtained a copy of the report.

The two-day conference was called to deal with among other things serious welfare problems in MK. "We enter the transition with our heads held high and look to the future with confidence," Mr. Modise told the 300 MK delegates at the conference.

Referring to the discussions between MK and the South African Government and "other democratic forces", Mr. Modise said: "Negotiations are almost complete on the kinds of steps we want taken by all parties in both the transition and beyond. The agreements are of such a nature that we have compromised nothing," he said.

"We have continued to train and convert our army from a guerrilla to a regular force," Mr. Modise added. "That process has now been completed. What is happening now is the upgrading of those comrades who have already completed regular training."

He said MK was training non-commissioned and commissioned officers in both Uganda and Tanzania. "Senior officer courses are offered in India, but these have been few and far between. We also have been sharing (training) slots with the Transkei Defence Force, who were party to the negotiations with the Indian Government."

Mr. Modise said in his 14-page report that many of the countries MK had approached for assistance "have been

very reluctant to involve themselves before the transitional executive council (TEC) is established".

"African countries who have no such political inhibitions are hamstrung by lack of funds. We have, however, not given up trying to convince people to come to our assistance before the establishment of a multiparty structure that may restrict our activities," the MK commander said.

According to the latest predictions at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park, the TEC is scheduled to come into operation around the middle of October. Its job will be to level the political playing field in the run-up to the April 27 election.

Mr. Modise said despite the problems MK experienced with training, it had a "sizeable officer core". "We are sure that we shall not be found wanting in skills when the time comes for integration (of military forces in South Africa). The few countries who have come to our assistance have ensured that this will be so."

Mr. Modise admitted MK had "many problems resulting from the changes that are taking place". "Many of the countries which used to give us material support are no longer there. Some are reluctant to help us now. We therefore face logistical difficulties in the camps which we are trying our level best to resolve."

Some MK members are still outside South Africa in camps in countries such as Uganda.

MK had "more than 16,000 cadres" inside South Africa, MK Chief of Staff Siphiwe Nyanda said in reply to a question from the media at the conference at the weekend.

MK's anniversary on December 16 this year would probably be the last time it would be celebrated in its present form, Mr. Modise reiterated.

ANC President Nelson Mandela told the MK conference that the armed wing of the ANC would cease to exist in its present form if there was enough progress at democracy talks and the April 27 election went ahead.

According to a majority of negotiators at the World Trade Centre, all armed formations would cease to exist after the election, and when a new South African army would be formed.

Mr. Modise warned however of "dark forces" which threatened the negotiations process, and called for MK to be strengthened. "There is talk of civil war, and ultra-right groups are mobilising for war should the ANC win the elections in April next year."

He said there were also indications that elements within the present security establishment were sympathetic to the ultra-right "and would be supportive to these in a threatened uprising". "All this calls for vigilance and readiness on the part of Umkhonto we Sizwe."

Mr. Modise said MK's contingent in the new South African army was the most reliable way to ensure that a future military force would not be subverted to support those who wanted to fight an ANC government. "We therefore need to ensure that MK is strengthened and consolidated in the run-up to the elections."

Mr. Modise admitted the involvement of MK in the "defence of the people", such as self-defence units, was not without its problems:

—"There is a perception from cadres who are arrested in the process that help from the movement is hard to come by;

—"There is a misconception from the community that MK should provide arms for the purpose of defence, with the result that a lot of pressure is put on our cadres to deliver. Some of our cadres are not able to address this issue politically," Mr. Modise said;

—"In some areas MK members have been involved in political warring factions; (and)

—"Generally, the approach to the idea of community defence was rushed into without the necessary preparation and involvement of the community to ensure proper control."

However, MK was involved with the other structures of the ANC and communities to try to correct the mistakes.

Mr. Modise said MK still had "86 remaining prisoners whose release we are fighting for". "The regime is still engaged in games in relation to our comrades, seeking an excuse to secure the release of mass murderers in exchange," the MK commander charged.

#### **UN Said 'Anxiously Awaiting' Lifting of Arms Embargo**

*MB0309152993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 3 Sep 93*

[Text] United Nations officials are anxiously awaiting the lifting of the international arms embargo against South Africa to enable them to use South African land mine-clearing technology, which they say is the best in the world. In a report released in Washington, the officials said that not only were South African mine-clearing systems reliable, but they were also cheap at a time when getting rid of the hidden killers had been identified as one of the most serious problems facing peacekeepers. Once the arms ban is lifted, South African technology in this area could become a major foreign currency earner, given the extent of the problem—an estimated 85 million uncleared land mines in 62 countries which kill or injure about 150 people a week. International contractors charge about 3,000 rands to clear a single mine.



**Armcor Welcomes U.S., UN Interest in Mine Detectors***MB0309154993 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 3 Sep 93*

[Text] Reports from Washington say the United States and the United Nations are anxiously awaiting the lifting of the international arms embargo against South Africa. This is to enable them to use South African landmine clearing technology. U.S. officials say the South African mine-clearing systems are not only reliable, but also cheap.

Land mines are seen as one of the most serious international security problems facing the U.S. and UN policy-makers and peace-makers. There are an estimated 85 million uncleared land mines in 62 countries, which kill or severely injure about 150 people a week.

The U.S. Government already spends 30 million rands on this problem and hopes to double this figure next year. Once the arms ban is lifted, South African land mine clearers could become a major foreign currency earner.

Meanwhile, South African arms group Armcor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] says it will welcome the opportunity to help the UN and America. An Armcor source says the company's mine-resistant vehicles and mine lifting techniques are the most sophisticated in the world. These were developed over the past 15 years when South Africa was involved in the wars in Angola and Namibia.

**De Klerk Answers Various Questions From Public***MB0209155093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 1 Sep 93*

[Interview with President F.W. de Klerk by South African Broadcasting Corporation announcer Freek Robinson with recorded questions by unidentified questioners on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening and welcome to tonight's program. We have the state president, Mr. F. W. de Klerk, with us here in the studio, and he will respond directly to questions, also to those that we received from people in the street. But before we do that, Mr. President, I would like to ask you a few questions. Let us start with what happened on the news before we came on the air, when Mr. Dries Bruwer, president of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, said there is still a revolutionary war in this country and a military government should take over to restore peace.

[De Klerk] Let me also start on a good note and say good evening, Freek. Yes, it sounds like a statement from a typical Conservative Party [CP] MP who we could not get to the ballot box. I do not think it is justified to say there is a revolutionary war going on in the country. First, there is the violence, which is unacceptable, basically localized in large parts of our country, but by far a

small portion if you look at the country's entire land surface. In the northern Transvaal, where Mr. Bruwer comes from, all the statistics given to me by police show relative calm, and in many parts of our country it is the same. Where there is violence, strong action is taken. We use the defense force when necessary. And in the meantime, there are peace negotiations under way, which will remove the root causes of the violence. Agreements are being strived for and good progress is being made. I dispute what he said, therefore, and say that the violence that prevails must be treated strongly and effectively. Also in this regard, I want to eliminate a perception that exists. The government does not bind the security forces or the police's hands behind their backs, inhibiting them in acting strongly when strong action is necessary. We ask, because we are a civilized country, that action be taken within the law, and the police also do not ask for powers to act outside the law. But if strong action is necessary, they do not ask for permission to act strongly. They may do it.

[Robinson] Mr. President, I hear what you are saying, but could I just give you one statistic? In July this year, 580 were killed in so-called political murders, and there are 400 people that we know about who were killed in August. That is the largest figure in the last three years, so the perception is undoubtedly there, and the facts also prove that violence...

[De Klerk, interrupting] I am not running away from the fact the mortality figures are far too high. One death is one death too many, as a result of political violence. The figures that you are referring to are horrifying figures, but I say they are localized. That was a result of the abnormal escalation that came about as a result of the flaring up of a special unusual situation of violence on the East Rand and at specific places in Natal. It is not a countrywide situation. I am not trying to dispute it. What I am saying is that a military government would experience exactly the same problems, if not worse, because a military government would end negotiations, cause polarization, send out the signal that we cannot reach a negotiated solution, and try to turn back the clock even beyond a state of emergency. I think Mr. Bruwer is overreacting and that with strong action, the situation will not only be curbed, but will be brought completely under control—just as we proved on the East Rand what can be done.

[Robinson] I think there are questions coming from ordinary people on that issue, so I am not going to dwell too much on those questions. Before ordinary people take part in our program, however, let me give you the reaction of some of the people who daily phone us and write to us. The term revolutionary war is one which the National Party itself has used, and it has always said that the ANC and the communists are together in the struggle, that the communists are actually in control, and in fact, Chief Minister Buthelezi—in a quotation which I have here from his latest speeches—says directly that you, the ANC, and the communists are in cahoots.



[De Klerk] Let me deal with the last part of that statement first. It is absolute nonsense to say we and the ANC are in cahoots. In statement after statement I have spelled it out that the ANC is our main opponent, that we and the ANC are the two main adversaries in the forthcoming election, and that as far as policy and principles are concerned, our party and Inkatha and a number of other parties agree fundamentally on most issues. True, we differ on some issues, especially on procedure. So it is not true, and we must not allow politicking to harm our judgment. I wish to say unequivocally that Chief Minister Buthelezi and I get along well, and if he has said that, he is making a serious mistake. Last night in Bloemfontein, I stated clearly why I consider the ANC to be a dangerous and unreliable party. Last night, too, I said our approach towards Inkatha is a constructive one. We would like to work with them on the many things on which we agree, and we wish to continue talking about those issues on which we differ.

As for revolutionary war, there was of course at one stage a planned campaign with the full support of Russia and the East Bloc and the full financial and weapons support of a large part of the world powers of the time—a campaign aimed at placing South Africa under that kind of regime through armed violence. Everything changed when the Berlin Wall collapsed. The communists have been castrated. Communism remains a dangerous ideology. We remain totally opposed to it. We fight it tooth and nail. But it is no longer a force which, in South Africa, is being supported by one half of the world's powers; nor is the West still sympathetic. That has changed. All the pressure, world pressure, is on the ANC, and no longer on us, because we are in step and the ANC and its alliance with the SACP [South African Communist Party] is out of step. So, because the sting has been taken out of the revolutionary war, because the threat in South Africa has changed, we are prepared to take the fight to those policies that we oppose. During the time of military warfare, the military leaders said the military struggle is only 10 percent of the problem, and that the real war must be won in the political arena. Because the war in the military arena has changed drastically, it has become possible for us to take the war to the political arena. Our people must begin to hold hands and ask how we can ensure the defeat of the ANC and its allies, how they can be effectively defeated at the ballot box. It is within the power of moderate South Africans to achieve that.

[Robinson] President de Klerk, Mr. Buthelezi says that it is on account of you and the ANC that today he is on the sidelines. How are you going to get him back?

[De Klerk] Well, Inkatha walked out of the World Trade Center at Kempton Park. We are still negotiating with Inkatha. We want them back. I have said over and over that it is important that Inkatha form part of decisions taken on the constitutional future. Negotiating is the best way to achieve this, and I said last night that arrangements have been made for Chief Minister Buthelezi and me, assisted by our senior advisors, to hold an extended,

lengthy, full discussion. That is the best way, and we have been working on that from the day Inkatha walked out.

[Robinson] He says specifically that he rejects an election as agreed upon by you and the ANC, as well as the constitutional assembly.

[De Klerk] Well, the ANC has said they reject seven-eighths of what we are busy agreeing upon. Negotiating brings solutions if they are bona fide. I know Chief Minister Buthelezi. He is a bona-fide person, and therefore I trust that through genuine discussions, we will be able to remove many stumbling blocks that he has identified and that we will find solutions that will make him feel free to be a part of the solutions. That is my goal. That is what I am working for—the first prize.

[Robinson] Mr. President, I think it is now time to give ordinary people the chance to ask questions. Some of them are on issues that are very close to people's hearts. Let's take the first question, from Johannesburg:

[Questioner] The country is in such a terrible state, and I would just like to ask the state president what the hell he has done to the country.

[De Klerk] Well, first of all, that which I am doing I am doing according to an overwhelming mandate given me. That for which I am negotiating is something I was given a two-thirds majority for among white voters. The questioner's party, the one he voted for, had the chance to persuade the voters that they had a more sensible policy. Their policy was rejected by more than two-thirds of the voters, and I was given a mandate. What is happening at present... [pauses] I know of no National Party [NP] member involved in unrest. I know of no NP member having been charged with causing violence. The AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], yes—they stormed the World Trade Center. APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army—military wing of the Pan-Africanist Congress], too. There are elements that are busy causing things that are unacceptable. They are the enemies of peace. They do not want a negotiated solution. They want to keep or grab all the power. So to blame that which I stand for, for what is going wrong in the country, is to look for the fault in the wrong place.

[Robinson] Mr. President, I'm of course talking about follow-up questions, but let's give ordinary people the chance. Let's go to someone in Bloemfontein:

[Questioner] I want to ask... [pauses] He gave the assurance that the white man in South Africa was going to have a future and a safe place to live in.

[De Klerk] Yes, the dispensation for which we are negotiating creates room and security for all cultures in the country. It is going to create room for funding teaching of the mother language, uphold and maintain Afrikaans as our language, create room for free community activities, and create a high degree of self-determination at the local management level or regional

level. One thing I am sure about: If we had not taken these initiatives, and if polarization had to take place purely on the basis of race, where the total non-white community—black, colored and Indian—was united to overthrow the white minority, then the whites in this country would have had no future. If the CP takes over government tomorrow, then we will fall back into that polarization situation.

Because we have taken the initiative, and because we are negotiating a constitution that will prevent the abuse of power—where the constitution and a bill of human rights which will protect every individual, also every white, effectively—and because we are creating a mechanism in the same process which will enable us... [pauses] which will enable the country to maintain those agreements that we are reaching now, they will not get torn up and thrown into the wastebasket. That is why I can assure the questioner that what we are doing now is the only way to offer the whites, Zulus, Afrikaners, the Sothos, and all the other cultural groups in the country security, hope, good prospects and prosperity.

[Robinson] Now we have a question from someone from another community here in Johannesburg:

[Questioner] What guarantee do we have that if we vote for the National Party, it will not take us back to the old days of apartheid?

[De Klerk] The National Party itself took the initiative to give apartheid the death blow. We first went to the white voters and said we wanted to change our policy away from apartheid, completely away from separate development. Thereafter we fought an election in 1980, then we fought a referendum. We are irreversibly committed to the objectives for which we strive: to ensure fairness for all South Africans through the recognition of the various cultures and the protection of minority rights—not on the basis of color or on the grounds of language or culture—and to create a dispensation in which we all can live in peace as equal members of one South African nation, where we can build that nation and where there is one citizenship, first-class citizenship, for all. I will never turn around. I believe in what I do. It is the only path that we can walk. If the questioner believes me, he must vote for me.

[Robinson] Mr. de Klerk, now a question from Pretoria. It is about security matters.

[Questioner] I would like to ask the president: If there is joint control of the security forces and things do not go well after an election, how will you protect the minority's interests?

[De Klerk] There will be no joint control over the security forces. The perception has been created that it will be a direct result of the negotiations. There will be monitoring so that we do not use the security forces to the disadvantage of other parties, but the basic command structure remains. I remain the commander of the defense force, and

the day-to-day management and the day-to-day decision-making regarding what has to be done remains essentially with the government. Fairly strong pressure is being exerted within the transitional executive council to ensure that there is no misuse of power, but there is no talk whatsoever about the government relinquishing its basic authoritative position. The government will hand over power to a government of national unity after a free and fair election. We will do that; it is our policy. We will then join with that government. Our security forces and officials' position will effectively be protected against manipulation and victimization. This should be part of an agreement. It is part of my mandate, and I do not say yes to an agreement that will not be successful. The final agreements—and we are in the process of carrying out what we promised in the referendum—the ultimate agreements will prevent the misuse of power. I want to say this about the transitional executive council: If we are to share power in a government of national unity after the elections, we should begin developing structures concerning future decisions. The 1994-95 budget will be implemented by a government of national unity, and that is why we have made provision for the subcouncil of the transitional executive council to become part of the negotiations on what the 1994-95 budget should look like. But this year's budget is a matter for this government, not a matter to be shifted into the term that will come after the government of national unity. The misperception has been created that the transitional executive council will become the super cabinet and we the rubber stamp. It will have limited functions agreed upon after a free and fair election.

[Robinson] Now we have a question from Bloemfontein:

[Questioner] I would like to know what become of our pensions in the future.

[De Klerk] Pension monies are placed in an insurance fund—that is our policy. Good progress has already been made in bringing all civil workers' pension funds to a very high level of funding, and steps are currently under way to take this further. We are in the process of negotiating with employer organizations in this regard. People must feel at ease and reassured about their pensions, and agreements also must confirm this.

[Robinson] Now we have a question in English. It also concerns something in the news, and it comes from Johannesburg:

[Questioner, in English] I saw in the newspaper this morning about the homeland of Lebowa. It is just a waste of South Africa's taxpayers' money. Why they just don't take the power from all homelands in South Africa and then bring them back into South Africa? So I need a direct answer, not indirect one.

[De Klerk, in English] The work, which is being done in the homelands by those governments who have also been elected, is work in the interest of the people of the homeland. They control the schools, they control the health services, and this perception that these millions



and millions of rands and everything they get is being wasted is absolutely not true. What happened in Lebowa was that there was with regard to financial control not sufficient control. There were indications that monies were not being properly used in all instances. They went over their overdraft with the banks, and therefore, we stepped in to ensure effective financial control. The same situation does not pertain in the other self-governing states, and in quite a number of them—in most of them—I can say that there's basically good government. If we take everything over, as the questioner suggests, then we will have to spend the same money, we will have to render the same health services, pay the same teachers, tar the same roads, maintain the same services throughout, pay the same salaries to civil servants. So, it is a wrong perception that all the money there is being wasted. Good work is being done on behalf of the people served by those governments.

[Robinson] Now we have a question from the Cape:

[Questioner] Is there going to be education for them and training, and will they be able to go to university? Will they be able to work for themselves one day?

[De Klerk] I do not think there is any need for fear, because education, as far as I know, is every party's highest priority in this country. We already spend 20 percent of our total budget on education. It is among the highest, if not the highest, in the world. Our universities are autonomous; they are not government universities, and if former students of our universities and the parents and the donors maintain our universities as they are doing now, with good government subsidies, there is no reason whatsoever to worry about the scaling down or lowering of standards. Classes in the mother tongue—education in which parents are giving more input than any other type—have already been implemented or are in the process of being given content with a view to giving the parents and the community a more direct role in education so that they can exercise their control over standards. And the government will continue to regard education as the highest priority. No government in this country, no matter who is in it, can afford not to. So people who are worried about their language, their culture, their faith, need not worry. It will be entrenched in the bill of human rights. Regarding the provision of education, education will remain the highest priority.

[Robinson] Mr. President, we have very little time left. In conclusion, let us ask you one of the questions I have on paper here. One of the questioners' concerns was about you personally—whether you really like your work.

[De Klerk] I work very hard—enjoy is perhaps the wrong word—but I find a lot of fulfillment in my work. I find that my work is worth the trouble. I do not see my work as a job. I do not want to sound holy, but I see it as a calling. I do what I believe is right, I do it on my knees, and I look up to God, and yes, I find a lot of fulfillment in my work, and I am very grateful to many people—while many are swearing at me—who also pray for me and support me.

[Robinson] Mr. de Klerk, thank you very much for your participation today. We hope we will have peace in this country tomorrow as it is peace day. I see that you are also wearing your dove, like me. All the best.

[De Klerk] Thank you very much.

### **Gunmen Bomb Hotel in Eastern Cape; No Injuries Reported**

*MB0509181593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1748 GMT 5 Sep 93*

[Text] East London Sept 5 SAPA—R[and]1-million damage was caused at the Riverside Lodge Hotel in Ladybrand in the eastern Cape on Saturday night when five gunmen opened fire and hurled petrol bombs and handgrenades at the hotel's administrative building. No-one was hurt in the attack.

A police statement on Sunday night said the attackers fled in the direction of nearby Lesotho. Police believed the attackers also flung petrol bombs at a club house, which was gutted. On the scene of the attack police found empty cartridges, petrol bombs and a handgrenade which had not exploded.

[Orange] Free State Regional Police Commissioner Maj-Gen Tertius Calitz said in a statement it appeared the attack was launched from Lesotho. Gen Calitz said the "modus operandi" and weapons used in the attack were similar to previous attacks by the Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army (APLA) in the border area.

He said the motive was not yet clear "because certain circumstances and operations in the past occurred which did not categorically indicate the attacks were politically motivated".

South African Police were working in close co-operation with the Royal Lesotho Mounted Police in investigating the attack.

Police would also increase their presence at holiday resorts along the Lesotho border, Gen Calitz said. He said the attack could not be condemned in "strong enough terms" and police would do everything in their power to track down the attackers and to protect the border area against similar attacks.

### **Azanla Claims Responsibility**

*MB0509185393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1834 GMT 5 Sep 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 5 SAPA—A man purporting to be from the Azanian National Liberation Army (Azanla) in a telephone call to SAPA has claimed responsibility for Saturday night's attack on the Riverside Lodge Hotel in Ladybrand in the Orange Free State. Azanla is the



military wing of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania based in the Zimbabwean capital Harare.

SAPA was not able to verify the identity of the caller. When asked about a pre-arranged code used by SAPA to verify the identity of anonymous callers, the man said his name was Tongora, Azania's platoon commander. He said: "The attack was carried out because we know the Kempton Park (multi-party) talks are not going to deliver anything good for our people—the black people of Azania." "Such attacks are going to continue until our people get the total liberation they deserve," he warned. The man, who spoke English well, refused to disclose his whereabouts.

No-one was hurt when the hotel was attacked with petrol bombs and handgrenades but extensive damage was caused to the administrative building and the hotel's clubhouse.

#### **APLA Claims Responsibility**

*MB0609142793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1359 GMT 6 Sep 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—A man claiming to have led the weekend attack on the Riverside Lodge in Ladybrand in the Orange Free State on Monday said the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (APLA) conducted the operation. He strongly disputed claims that the Black Consciousness Movement's Azanian National Liberation Army (Azanla) carried out the operation, giving details of the weaponry, the mode of operation and charging that ballistic tests on the cartridges would reveal that similar weaponry was used in attacks on [Orange] Free State farmers.

"We conducted the Ladybrand operation and we want to clear the confusion. Five people conducted the attack and I led it. We are now in hiding in Ladybrand and not in Lesotho as the police claimed," said the caller who identified himself as Ropa Hondo.

He, however, could not give a password used by APLA Commander Karl Zimbiri despite saying he had been ordered by Zimbiri to call SAPA. The reason for not claiming responsibility earlier, he said, was to enable them to find a safe haven among Ladybrand residents.

"We challenge anyone who claims they conducted this operation to see whether their bullets are the same used on the Ladybrand attack. The police have conducted ballistic tests on cartridges during some of our attacks in the Free State and the police know our bullets," said the caller.

Hondo said the tracks across the Caledon River were deliberately planted to fool the police. His cadres had backtracked into the Free State, using the original spot to give the impression they had walked ahead, he said.

#### **Police: Attack Bears APLA Trademarks**

*MB0609172493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1657 GMT 6 Sep 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—On Monday evening, Orange Free State police spokesman Lt J Barnard said the modus operandi and the weapons used in Saturday night's hotel attack were the same as in earlier attacks claimed by APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army]. He said police did not have proof that the attackers fled across the border or into Ladybrand, but they were following up all clues in their investigations. He said South African police would take their investigations to Lesotho, but he could not say when investigators would be sent. Foreign Minister Pik Botha, on a one-day visit to Swaziland, said he was receiving full co-operation from the Lesotho police in connection with the attack.

#### **East Rand March Cancelled as 1 Killed in Katlehong Rally**

*MB0609104593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1031 GMT 6 Sep 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—A march on the East Rand on Monday to deliver a memorandum demanding the withdrawal of white policemen and the Internal Stability Unit [ISU] from the townships ended in chaos when one person was shot dead and another wounded before a rally in Katlehong. The shooting occurred during clashes as groups of marchers made their way to Huntersfield Stadium where the rally was to be held.

Police jumped out of their nyalas and rushed to a group, apparently to check for firearms. Tensions rose as police grabbed some of the marchers and fists flew.

Some of the marchers were grabbed and assaulted by police during the clashes. Police and Army reinforcements were called to the scene as the situation got out of control.

Sounds of AK-47 gunshots, with police returning fire, could be heard.

Later, the body of a man who had been shot in the head was found in a churchyard.

A woman reeled in pain in the same churchyard, as peace monitors rushed to her assistance.

The situation was highly volatile in both Thokoza and Katlehong at midday as police and Army patrolled the streets.

In Katlehong streets were barricaded with rocks as thousands of residents remained at home to heed the stayaway call by the African National Congress [ANC].

In Khumalo Street in Thokoza groups of people stood on street corners, some wearing overcoats in spite of the hot weather.

There were no taxis or any other vehicles in sight. Only peace monitors and the press were travelling on the main roads.

Violence flared across the East Rand townships at the weekend and early Monday ahead of the planned mass work stayaway and march to the ISU centre at Vlakplaats near Vosloorus to deliver a memorandum.

The demand for the withdrawal of the Internal Stability Unit (ISU) and the white policemen is part of an ANC campaign to end the violence in the area. Residents have blamed ISU members for assaulting them and harassing local leaders and the ANC has accused the unit of detaining several self defence unit members.

—at least 25 people were killed in the renewed violence which flared up at the weekend in Katlehong, Thokoza and Daveyton. Included in this figure were four more bodies police recovered in the townships early on Monday.

Police also said they arrested one man and seized an AK-47 rifle after investigating reports of shooting at private vehicles on the Vereeniging Road about 7AM Monday.

A Thokoza resident, who telephoned a Johannesburg newspaper, said AK-47 gunfire could be heard near a hostel from about 4AM.

Police confirmed on Monday that 24 people had died in violent attacks in Katlehong and Thokoza at the weekend.

A woman was also shot dead in Daveyton on Saturday and police recovered a Tokarev cartridge at the scene.

Germiston's fire chief Simon Barkhuizen said 15 homes were burnt in Katlehong and Thokoza at the weekend.

—more than 3,000 South African Defence Force [SADF] troops who converged on the troubled East Rand townships to stem the violence at the start of last month have been withdrawn. SADF officials have hailed the massive "Operation Pikadel" a success.

Senior SADF Witwatersrand Command Communications Officer Col Neels Visser said troops had stabilised the area within the first week of the operation.

Police spokesman Brig Zirk Gouws said the death toll for last month was 33 per cent lower than that for July.

While Inkatha and the ANC agreed the SADF helped to stem violence on the East Rand, both parties have criticised the methods that were used.

#### **Rights Group: 1,159 Deaths in Jul-Aug Political Violence**

MB0709110793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1047 GMT 7 Sep 93

[By Duncan Guy]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 7 SAPA—Political violence was worse in August than in any other month since the Human Rights Commission [HRC] started its monitoring project in June 1990.

The number of attacks on security forces, which totalled 128, was also the highest.

August's death toll of 554 was the third highest—beaten only by the statistics of July 1993 and August last year, the commission said.

The 1,159 deaths in August and July this year was the highest figure recorded for any two consecutive months.

"This represents a daily average death toll of 18.7 or more than double the average for the past three years of 8.5," the commission said in its latest report, released on Tuesday.

This year's figure of 2,562 dead is three per cent ahead of the toll this time last year. Injuries, however, are lagging behind by 22 per cent.

The HRC said the East Rand had been worst hit by August's violence.

The area's 310 deaths made up 87 per cent of all political deaths in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand and Vereeniging region—the second highest in a month since August last year.

Natal's provisional toll of 176 in August was also second highest for a single month. Again, the figures for the month before, July, exceeded it by 30.

The HRC commented: "The Natal conflict appears to be entering another new phase. In the two years from July 1990 to June 1992, monthly average deaths were 84; in the year from July 1992 to June 1993, this jumped to 137; for the last two months the average is 191."

Another feature of August's violence was that there was an increased number of victims who were hit while commuting. Twenty-eight died and 20 were injured on trains. Five died and three were injured in taxis.

#### **South African Press Review for 5 Sep MB0509152493**

[Editorial Report]

#### **SUNDAY TIMES**

Parties Criticized for Dodging Responsibility—"The failure by politicians across the spectrum to accept accountability for the barbarities perpetrated either by themselves or their supporters raises doubts both about their fitness to govern and whether justice will be as abused in the new South Africa as in the old," begins a page 20 editorial in the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 5 September. An inquest court finds Ciskei's Gqozo responsible for killing a former security chief; The Motsuenyane Commission finds that senior African National

Congress members tortured their own members; and Justice Minister Coetsee proposes indemnifying those ANC officials provided guilty government officials also receive indemnity, suggesting that he "cares more about protecting wrongdoers than those wronged". All of this is "sickening." "What is most worrying," continues the SUNDAY TIMES editorial, "is the attitude of the ANC and its leaders. The Truth Commission is a good idea .... but it is no substitute for the ANC's acting against the villains within its ranks." "The prospect of murderers and torturers assuming public office after April 27 next year is not one that bodes well for this country."

### SUNDAY STAR

CP Threats To Establish Government-in-Exile Viewed—"Can he [Conservative Party leader Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg] really picture any country on earth" hosting an Afrikaner-National Front government-in-exile, asks the Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 5 September in a page 26 editorial. Democracy has swept the world, and only "a Jurassic Park desert island where political dinosaurs" roam about freely could accommodate them. "Perhaps it is just as well that Hartzenberg talks of a government-in-exile, for the sheer absurdity of such a notion should help jerk the Far Right and their IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] allies back to reality." "Right-wing Afrikaners do have legitimate concerns, while the IFP's demand for federalism has already received considerable recognition at the negotiations. That is where they should be conducting their struggle over the next crucial month or two, rather than engaging in futile war talk that leads nowhere but to fictitious governments-in-exile."

### SUNDAY NATION

Compromise Urged in Negotiations—"Significant progress was made at the multiparty talks in Kempton Park this week" with the passing of several bills to be discussed in Parliament this month, begins a page 10 editorial in the Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English on 5 September. But "we are wary of describing the progress as a 'breakthrough' because too often these breakthroughs have taken us nowhere." Continuing, the editorial states that "negotiations are by their very nature terrains of give and take, and it is unbecoming of leaders to threaten civil war, as Chief Buthelezi has done." Buthelezi's withdrawal from negotiations is a case of "cutting [off] one's nose to spite one's face. We must learn from other countries in the region that some of these civil wars are unwinnable and as the old African proverb has it—when two elephants fight the grass suffers."

South African Press Review for 7 Sep

MB0709140693

[Editorial Report]

### THE STAR

ANC Shoots Itself in Foot—Kaizer Nyatumba writes in his "One in Your Eye" column on page 8 of Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 September that the African National Congress (ANC) "has this strange propensity to contradict itself and shoot itself in the foot. It will say one thing, and then do the exact opposite or turn a blind eye to those of its members who do so. In one breath it calls for firm action to be taken to end the scourge of violence in the townships, and in another it agitates for the removal of the security forces from strife-torn areas. It proclaims itself to be non-racist, and yet remains protective of township residents whom it regards as *its own*." The ANC "expresses concern about the parlous state of the country's economy and the resulting retrenchments, and yet calls for stayaways at the drop of a hat. What are we to make of all this?"

"Racism" Overtone in Mandela Call for White Policemen Withdrawal—A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 7 September says ANC President Mandela's call for the withdrawal of white policemen from the townships "contains an ugly overtone of racism." "One cannot dismiss Mandela's remark as oratorical carelessness, as a failure, in the heat of an election campaign speech, to qualify his exhortation. It has been followed by an ANC call for a stayaway in the trio of troubled East Rand townships—Thokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus—in protest against alleged police brutality and in support of the withdrawal of white policemen. The implication of the demands is that white policemen are responsible for the alleged brutality." The ANC's campaign, "if not vendetta, against white policemen must be linked to its wooing of black policemen."

### BUSINESS DAY

Right-Wing Civil War Threat "Real"—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 7 September in a page 8 editorial remarks that the Conservative Party (CP) and the Reformed National Party (HNP) "want a whites-only election to oust De Klerk, and if this is not arranged, they plan to pursue their struggle against what they see as a communist takeover by undemocratic means." However, BUSINESS DAY believes the move to democracy has "long passed the point when submission to such demands could be contemplated." Nelson Mandela "may be right when he says the CP would be crushed if it embarked on a civil war, but there should be no illusions about the right wing's capacity for causing destruction. The threat is real, and it must be seen in that light." The CP does not realize that "the apartheid days are over, and the new South Africa is going to come about."



**\* ANC Offshoot Reportedly Terrorizing Groups**

93AF0710B Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English  
13 Jun 93 p 10

[Article by Mbulelo Sompetha: "'Terror' Group Has ANC Links"]

[Text] The ANC stands to lose more members in the western Transvaal township of Khutsong because of a reign of terror in the area by an ANC branch group known as "Shenxa" (meaning "remove").

The group targets Congress of South African Students, ANC Youth League and ANC Women's league activists who reject its undemocratic practices.

Khutsong residents are concerned because the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand Vereeniging] ANC leadership has so far not intervened, even though it has been informed about the group's violent activities.

According to ANC Women's League branch organiser Nonzima Mkhasibe, about 100 ANC members have given up their memberships and more are threatening to do so if the group is not disbanded.

ANC national spokesman Mr Ronnie Mamoepa said the ANC was investigating the claims.

**\* Different Group's Slogans, Chants Described**

93AF0710A Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English  
20 Jun 93 p 23

[Article by Graham McIntosh, former PFP MP: "Racist Slogan Should Be Banned From Public Arena"]

[Text] "Vrystaat" is probably the best-known South African slogan but "Bulala Amabhunu" is fast replacing it. Where "Vrystaat" unified South Africans, "Bulala Amabhunu," wrongly translated as "kill the farmer, kill the boer," does the opposite.

A slogan, like the bumper sticker, expresses in a short, punchy way the feelings, aspirations, dislikes and commitment of people. Each of us can think of slogans which evoke a nostalgia which can include joy, hope, hatred, sadness, solidarity, blood lust and determination.

Slogans, war cries, songs and chants are emotional levers with which to stimulate our loyalty, commitment and anger or simply serve to remind us of happy memories and warm companionship. The emotional connotations can make them powerful, destructive and irrational weapons in the mouths of manipulative politicians.

**Banned**

Unlike "Vrystaat," many slogans are exclusive. The cry of "Amathembu" will only be supported by Transkeian Xhosas; "Kom Boere" by Afrikaners and "Usuthu" by Zulu warriors.

The slogan that grips our interest at present is "Bulala Amabhunu." "Mayibuye Afrika" (let Africa return to us), "Izwe Lethu" (the country is ours), "Amandla Awethu" (power is ours) are old cries.

Others are controversial such as "Gatsha is a dog" (chanted by the ANC); "You have cleaned the blood from our hearts, Janusz Walus" (chanted by the IFP); "One settler, one bullet" (chanted by the PAC).

Because of the galvanising effect on the supporters and opponents of slogans, it is important to analyse them when they are used for political purposes in a context of race, tribe and language.

The word "bulala" has definite connotations of violent killing or killing in anger. A bull would be slaughtered (hlaba) for its meat but it would be killed (bulala) if it had gored somebody.

Although not as strong as murder, the word carries some of those connotations. It is totally unacceptable to civilised society for any political party to use "bulala" as part of its armoury of slogans and the word should be banned from the South African political vocabulary.

The word "Amabhunu" is presented to South Africa as meaning "farmer," but this is an incorrect translation. "isiBhunu" is Afrikaans in Xhosa, Zulu and Swazi. "iBhunu" means an Afrikaner and "amaBhunu" means Afrikaners in general.

Just as white South Africans are in no doubt as to what is meant by "Afrikaner," black South Africans understand precisely the same by the word "iBhunu."

Carl Niehaus, FW de Klerk, Eugene Terre Blanche and Zach de Beer are all "amabhunu." As far north as Kenya where Afrikaners are called "Kaburu" in Swahili, Afrikaners are as clearly identified as the Batswana are, as a tribe of Africa which is loved, feared, detested but always respected.

"Amabhunu" can have the hint of a "smear" in it rather as the words "Vaalpens" (Transvaler), "soutie" (white English-speaking South African) and "hairyback" (Afrikaner) have.

**Regime**

"Amabhunu" does have a wider context in the sense that it represents the "regime" because the policemen who enforced influx control, the civil servants with whom blacks dealt with in terms of apartheid legislation, the prison wardens, the ticket inspectors and conductors on the trains were mostly Afrikaners.

They came to represent the regime that implemented apartheid and so personified white baasskap. That may be a sense in which the ANC Youth League and MK use "Amabhunu." To see the word as meaning "farmers" is simply nonsense.

In the final analysis, "Bulala Amabhunu" is a blood-thirsty, tribalistic and racist slogan which is disgusting and shameful in the context of South Africa's politics.

**\* PRC Trade Organization Manager Gives Views**  
93AF0746C Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in  
English 9 Jul 93 p 12

[Article by Karen Sutton: "People's Republic of China Establish Trade Organization"]

[Text] The Great Wall Group of Bedfordview is the largest trading organisation to be established in South Africa from the People's Republic of China, reports manager Qingguo Jiang.

"There are thirteen subsidiary companies within the group, all of which are based in the same building and are 100

Chinese owned and operated," he tells *The Engineering News*.

The group, established in July last year, is financed by the 12 largest state-owned foreign trade and labour services and engineering contracting corporations under the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation in China.

"The group will be involved in the import and export trade, technological exchanges, engineering contracting, labour service cooperation, consulting and tourist services between China and South Africa," says Jiang.

The range of products include textiles, garments, silk products, household appliances, shoes, stationeries, arts and crafts, foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, electronics, chemicals, metals and minerals.

"The subsidiaries also plan to export a wide variety of products from South Africa to China such as metals and minerals, iron and steel, paper and pulp and mining equipment," adds Jiang.

"We plan to hold a trade exhibition at the Standard Bank Arena from October 8 - 12 this year called the China Expo '93," says Jiang.

**\* Mintek: Possible Cooperation With PRC**  
93AF0768A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in  
English 23 Jul 93 p 13A

[Text] Possible areas of cooperation between Mintek and the Chinese minerals industry were discussed during a trip to Peking by Dr. Wolter te Riele, director of Mintek's minerals engineering division, in April.

Later in the month, Rao Qilin, vice president of the Beijing General Research Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (BGRIMM), and Ke Kwang, vice president of the China National Non-ferrous Metals Corporation (CNNMC), visited Mintek to examine some of the technologies involved.

The Chinese government has stressed the importance of developing the mining industry to sustain economic growth, and is engaged in a drive to attract foreign investment and participation.

Bacterial oxidation of refractory gold ores is of major interest.

China's gold production was expected to increase by 40% between 1991 and 1996.

The current production is about 60 tons a year according to Western analysts.

Most new discoveries of gold in China are refractory, due to the submicroscopic distribution of gold in sulphides and the presence of arsenic, carbon, mercury and antimony.

Mintek has been invited to contribute to the development of a beneficiation flowsheet for a newly-discovered iron-ore deposit. Possible bacterial-leaching testwork for a feasibility study on a large copper deposit, improved ferrochromium smelting and amenability tests for the beneficiation of bauxite were also discussed.

**\* Mining Equipment To Be Exhibited in PRC**  
93AF0646C Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in  
English 28 May 93 p 34

[Text] The first ever exhibition of South African mining equipment in mainland China will be held in Shanghai from August 31 to September 4.

Over 70 South African companies are expected to exhibit at S.A. Minetech '93—a mining, processing, mineral and metallurgy exposition and conference.

The aim will be to get a slice of the \$10-million the People's Republic of China spends every year to import mining equipment and technology.

Robert Moodie, the Department of Trade and Industry's representative in Beijing, says the exhibition has created strong interest among government agencies.

"In particular, the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources strongly supports the show and is keen to establish mining industry business exchange through this and other avenues," he says.

Official support has also been forthcoming from China's key mining areas—coal, gold, nonferrous and ferrous metals—and the China Mining Association (CMA) has thrown its weight behind the show by organising a national member meeting during the exhibition at which delegates from more than 300 mines will be in attendance.

In a lengthy marketing research document recently forwarded to Exhibition Management Services (EMS) of Sandton, which is organising the exhibition, the China

Mining Association (CMA) lists a wide range of technology and equipment needed by the industry to increase its production potential.

Foreign investment opportunities are also outlined in this document.

A one-day conference is planned to coincide with the exhibition and the CMA will present two lectures, aimed specifically at South African delegates: "The state of the Chinese mining industry" and "How to do business with Chinese mining organisations."

Back in South Africa, Mintek's director of marketing, Dr P. D. Scott, will assist with topics and speakers for the conference and sit on an advisory committee to ensure that S.A. Minetech '93 fulfils the needs of the South African mining industry.

A group tour to the expo is also being organised by EMS.

John Thomson, EMS MD, says China produces 1.1-billion tons of coal a year, and also mines key minerals such as aluminium, copper, gold, iron, lead, silver, tin, tungsten and zinc.

"Mining machinery and equipment is currently imported from the U.S.A., Russia and Germany," says Thomson.

"However, the Chinese are keen to buy South African equipment because of its quality and competitive pricing."

#### \* New Investment Promotion Center Created

93AF0690A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 11 Jun 93 p 39

[Article by Karen Sutton: "New Centre To Promote Investment in SA"]

[Text] The Department of Trade and Industry has created an Industrial Development and Investment Centre (IDIC) to promote and facilitate investment in South Africa.

Part of the service entails obtaining general economic information to facilitate industrial investment decisions; identifying and exploring new investment opportunities; identifying foreign partners for joint ventures; obtaining capital and technology for industrial undertakings; arrangement of itineraries for foreign investors visiting South Africa, and South African entrepreneurs travelling abroad in search of capital or technology; and the identification of local partners for foreign entrepreneurs interested in joint ventures, reports a spokesperson for the centre.

#### Growth Potential

South African industries earmarked for above average growth/investment potential include: food processing and related industries; wool processing; leather production and leather products; the transport industry and

vehicle components; electronics industry; paper and paper products and printing; wood and wood products; steel processing; aluminium processing and products; stainless steel processing and products; medical equipment; educational equipment; plastic products, speciality chemicals and pharmaceuticals; cosmetics and health care products; industrial machinery and tools/equipment; consumer goods/household goods in general; glass and products of glass; jewellery; energy (electricity) and labour intensive industries; and finally, the burgeoning tourism industry.

The IDIC spokesperson says South Africa is now entering its fourth era of economic development.

Up to the mid-1800s the country was predominantly agrarian with most economic activity concentrated in the agricultural sector.

However, in the late 1800s, the discovery of diamonds and gold led to the development of a booming mining sector, enhanced in the present century by the discovery extraction of a vast range of other minerals.

During and after World War II, the manufacturing base developed rapidly, based on import replacement and using largely imported technology. This continued into the mid 1970s.

From this point onward, the increasing international isolation of South Africa resulted in an inward-looking, self-sufficiency policy which persisted to the end of the 1980s.

This was the third era of economic development which left South Africa with a "strong industrial, agricultural, mining and service sectors supported by a well-developed infrastructure".

The fourth era of economic development is seen as the era of industry-led globalisation of the South African economy.

"The Department of Trade and Industry has restructured itself to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the normalisation of South Africa's relations with the rest of the world," says the spokesperson.

#### Economic Competition

Attention will be paid to the restructuring of tariff protection to stimulate greater international competitiveness in the South African economy; the development of more effective anti-dumping measures to combat disruptive competition; and the adoption of a more supportive monetary and fiscal policy to promote greater competitiveness of the South African economy and to encourage investment.

Specialisation of production especially in the field of beneficiation of basic resources and the down-stream processing thereof on internationally competitive scale and cost will also be looked at.



In the short term, existing spare capacity in the industrial sector will be activated and the optimal usage of capacity on a longer term basis will be encouraged.

The department has also pledged increased technology development support to promote high value added production and new product development and has promised closer co-ordination and co-operation between the Government, the business sector and organised labour in achieving optimal industrial development.

#### \* Cape Town Center To Generate Foreign Trade

93AF0768D Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 16 Jul 93 p 16

[Text] The Cape Trade Centre situated at the Victoria and Alfred Waterfront is to open at the end of July to promote locally manufactured products and generate foreign trade.

"The centre will display a cross-section of products and simultaneously facilitate and encourage interaction between buyer and seller or importer and exporter," says general manager Nigel Tebbutt.

He tells *The Engineering News* that one of the difficulties facing potential exporting companies is locating serious and interested buyers.

"Overseas buyers often experience frustration in trying to contact interested exporters in South Africa," he adds.

The Cape Trade Centre will address these problems by marketing itself overseas as a "serious centralised information repository" and employing "sophisticated technology to disseminate information fast and effectively between buyers and sellers".

"We will work closely with organisations such as the Department of Trade and Industry, Chamber of Commerce and Industries and Wesgro," comments Tebbutt. KS

#### \* SAFTO Manager on Future of Export Market

93AF0613B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 23 Apr 93 pp 40, 44

[Article by Karin de Sousa: "SA Companies Should Collaborate Internationally"]

[Text] The South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) is a private company which acts as a countrywide international trade promotions organisation and aims to lead the drive towards an improved export culture. Safto senior manager Mike Veysie spoke to the *ENGINEERING NEWS* staff writer Karin de Sousa about the role this organisation plays and what the export market looks like for South African industry.

South Africa in the past was very dependent on the export of its base products such as coal, steel, gold, fruit and vegetables and although government has always

encouraged companies to benefit their products, it is only now that we are seeing it happen.

"Although our brands are not world leaders, there is a tremendous demand for goods that South Africa can manufacture economically but has not got around to doing yet," says Safto senior manager Mike Veysie.

"We definitely need to establish ourselves as a new supplier to new markets. I believe that companies in South Africa should collaborate internationally—a South African conglomerate should be put together to undertake projects that appear too large for one company to tackle alone.

"In this way South Africa could compete with international markets," says Veysie.

Although export growth was very disappointing for the first two months of this year compared with the same period last year, Veysie is confident that the trade balance between exports and imports is improving.

Presently there are two different types of export incentive schemes operating in South Africa, the Export Marketing Assistance schemes (EMA) and the General Export Incentives Scheme (Geis), both of which came into effect on April 1, 1990.

EMA provides a taxable cash subsidy for certain export marketing activities carried out by the exporters and there are four categories of incentives offered.

Primary export market research incentives partially compensate exporters for costs incurred in developing new export markets through personal contact with potential clients in such markets.

Compensation consists of half the cost of an economy class return air ticket, plus the cost of transporting samples up to a maximum of R600, as well as a subsistence allowance of R400 a day for a maximum of 15 days for each applicant.

This assistance is intended for small- and medium-sized export undertakings.

Incentives are offered for outward selling missions.

The ultimate aim of this scheme is to assist South African exporters to make contact with foreign buyers with a view of concluding export orders.

The primary objective is to facilitate personal contact in trade and government circles, to acquire an intimate knowledge of trading conditions in the markets being explored, and to detect and exploit new or additional trading opportunities.

A financial contribution of half the air fare and a subsistence allowance of R400 a day for each approved mission member for a maximum period of 19 days is offered to recognised bodies.

Financial assistance to the organisers of inward buying trade missions is offered to enable prospective buyers to make contract with South African exporters.

Financial contribution is limited to one business class return air ticket from the point of departure to the point of arrival in South Africa, business class air tickets for internal travel in South Africa and a subsistence allowance of R200 a day for each mission member, for a maximum of 10 days.

Exhibition assistance is also offered to encourage and assist registered South African exporters to introduce their products into foreign markets by participating in exhibitions.

The Department of Trade and Industry administers two exhibition assistance schemes.

The official group participation scheme applies to exhibitions in which South Africa has a national pavilion. In such cases the Department makes all the arrangements and bears the cost of space rental, construction and maintenance of stands, electricity and water charges, and freight costs.

The individual participation scheme offers financial assistance, limited to 80% of certain acceptable items, up to a maximum of R20,000, to companies wishing to participate individually in specialised fairs outside the South African Customs Union area.

"The past export performance of the applicant; potential export performance; the measure of export planning; type of export activity engaged in; local marketing performance; and the intensity of international competition in the market and products in question are criteria applied to all applications for EMA," explains Veysie.

The General Export Incentives Scheme (Geis) is a tax free rebate offered to exporters of manufactured goods.

It is calculated by means of a formula applied to the Free on Board (FOB) export sales value of products sold, taking into account adjustment factors for level of manufacture, inflation/rand exchange rate and local content.

The aim of the scheme is to get South African companies to further finish their products.

"Although EMA and Geis are both operated and administered by the Department of Trade and Industry, Safto offers a service to exporters experiencing problems in calculating or claiming benefits," says Veysie.

Most of the world's trading nations make use of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) which was put into operation in 1948.

The principle aim of Gatt is to promote the free flow of goods and services world-wide.

"The Gatt agreement contains four basic principles: trade should be conducted on the basis of non-discrimination; import restrictions should be reduced;

contracting parties should try to settle trade disputes through consultation and negotiation of reciprocal concessions; and tariff reductions should be made by members," says Veysie.

"South Africa was one of the first signatories to Gatt but because sanctions are contrary to the Gatt agreement, as they restrict the basic principle of promoting the free flow of goods and services, South Africa became a pariah with regard to the scheme. South Africa no longer adhered to the conditions laid down by Gatt and imposed local incentives namely Geis and EMA to get export markets back on track," he says.

"It is envisaged, however, that South Africa will soon begin to adhere to Gatt again as there are various advantages within the scheme that could benefit South Africa.

"The government has indicated that there is a possibility that Geis will be phased out by 1995," he adds.

"According to Gatt, South Africa is presently classified as a developed nation, however, it may prove beneficial for the country to get reclassified as a developing nation," says Veysie.

The structure of South Africa is such that the population growth rate is greater than the GNP [Gross National Product] growth rate and the greater part of the population is regarded as third world.

"If South Africa is reclassified as a developing nation and if we adhere to Gatt conditions the country would then be eligible for the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) rates which are available to certain developing countries under Gatt," says Veysie.

"As a GSP recipient country South Africa would enjoy many benefits including reduced duties into countries which are buying our products and therefore greatly enhancing our export possibilities," he explains.

"Another exciting new development is the Indian Rim Market, which consists mainly of exports between South Africa, Mozambique, Mauritius, Madagascar and Reunion.

"South Africa acts as the hub of exporting into Africa and this Indian ocean rim.

"This is because the multi-national exporting companies find the infrastructure of South Africa more developed than any other country in the area," says Veysie.

South Africa therefore provides the export base and projects are fanned out into other areas.

This has provided South Africa with the ideal opportunity to extend its own business ventures.

Safto provides a complete range of services and educational facilities to help companies build up their foreign business capabilities and aims to assist in the development of sound two-way trade relations.

Its current activities include: export marketing; export administration; foreign market intelligence; publications and advertising; training and education; two-way trade development as well as liaison with authorities and private sector in South Africa and abroad.

The company, established in 1963, has four main divisions: a client services division which caters to all the needs of South African companies in relation to overseas trade; a trade development division which deals with trade promotions including trade fairs, missions (group visits), seminars and conferences.

This division also includes the Safto export development programme which allocates a staff member to a company

who then acts as a manager to enable the company to set up their own export department.

Safto also has an export office which assists any company in claiming their incentives as well as taking charge of education and training, running various courses on topics such as export laws and international markets.

The publishing and information division publishes general and specialised export directories; exhibition catalogues; loose-leaf manual systems as well as export handbooks and magazines.

The administration division has a branch in each of the country's four major centers.



## Angola

### Savimbi Tells Soares of Desire for UN To Set Truce Date

LD0309133793 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 3 Sep 93

[Text] Angola—Jonas Savimbi says he is prepared to sign a cease-fire on a date to be set by the United Nations. A statement issued by the Presidency of the Republic says that the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader conveyed this intention to Portuguese President Mario Soares over the telephone today. Before speaking with Mario Soares, Savimbi had already contacted the UN secretary general.

The UNITA leader gave President Soares assurances over the safety and protection of the Portuguese nationals in Cuito and promised that as soon as possible he will try to repatriate them through Sao Tome e Principe.

This announcement comes in a communique issued by Mario Soares's office which goes on to say that Savimbi made these promises today during a telephone call to Soares made at the UNITA leader's initiative. According to the communique, Savimbi said that the Portuguese in Cuito, especially those staying in the Bie bishopric and in a house owned by a Portuguese trader, will be repatriated to the Sao Tomean capital as soon as possible.

Jonas Savimbi told Soares that he will be telephoning the UN secretary general today to express his wish to see an end to the war in Angola by means of a ceasefire to take effect on a date that the UN itself could set. The UNITA leader also said that he will soon be sending a delegation to Portugal.

### Meeting With U.S. Official Sought

MB0409065793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 4 Sep 93

[Communique issued by the Standing Committee of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, Political Commission in Huambo on 3 September—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. After 12 hours of debate in the capital of the central plateau, the city of Huambo, members of the Political Commission and the Military Committee reached the following conclusions:

A. UNITA's leadership invites the U.S. special envoy to come to the city of Huambo to meet with the UNITA president and discuss new proposals by the Clinton administration to find a negotiated solution of the Angolan conflict.

B. UNITA supports the Clinton administration's proposals expressed by the State Department to its representative in Washington Jardo Muecalia.

2. UNITA has decided to immediately send to the capital of Sao Tome and Principe its Deputy Foreign Secretary Lukamba Paulo Gato accompanied by John Marques Kakumba, UNITA Ambassador in western Africa, to meet His Excellency President Miguel Trovada, chairman of the African Lusophone countries.

3. Another UNITA delegation consisting of General Arlindo Chenda Isaac Pena Ben Ben, chief of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] General Staff, and Information Secretary Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, will leave for Lisbon to clarify misunderstandings between UNITA and Portugal. The delegation will request an audience with His Excellency Dr. Mario Soares, president of the Republic of Portugal, so that Angola, an independent country, is not treated as a colony. At the same time UNITA wants to express publicly to the Portuguese people its friendship and fraternity within the dignity of each fraternal people.

4. The UNITA president reiterates his offer to suspend military hostilities immediately and without conditions so that the humanitarian aid may be distributed for the needy and for the peace negotiations to have a meaning.

5. If the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola chooses military and punitive ways, we shall have a conflict for many, long years since FALA will never be defeated.

Huambo, 3 September 1993.

[Signed] The Standing Committee of the UNITA Political Commission.

### UNITA Official on Offer, Sanctions

MB0709062793 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 6 Sep 93

[From the "London Last Minute" program presented by Rui Vaz]

[Text] This afternoon, the BBC Portuguese Service interviewed by telephone Adalberto Junior, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] representative in Lisbon. I began by asking what were the reasons for UNITA showing only now a readiness to enter into an unconditional cease-fire and talks with Luanda.

[Begin recording] [Junior] Kindly note that we have always been ready to do so. The other side has always placed conditions which never materialized. It is noteworthy that Luanda only proposed a cessation to hostilities when UNITA was about to take Huambo. There is no other scenario for such proposals from Luanda.

[Vaz] Today, Huambo is under siege. At least, the Angolan Government forces have launched a major military offensive. That is undeniable. In addition to the fact that the UN Security Council is due to meet on 15 September, is that situation not what makes UNITA propose a cessation to hostilities now?

[Junior] I do not think so, because there has been a lot of excessive propaganda around this major offensive. It is true that there is an enormous offensive under way in the direction of Huambo. Nonetheless, that offensive has not yet passed any limits that might be regarded as threatening. Obviously, we are giving space, but there are no plans to surrender or to just accept anything we might be offered. The space we are offering includes participation by the international community and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]. We understand that it is not possible to secure a military victory in Angola. It does not seem to me that this is a desperate position. Quite the contrary: I think we have been able to halt the government's offensive impetus. I would predict that September will show the men on the other side that I am telling the truth, and I believe it will bring them to the negotiating table.

[Vaz] Will such a meeting take place on the basis of what was achieved in previous meetings such as Addis Ababa and Abidjan, and on the basis of UN Security Council resolutions, including the approval of sanctions against UNITA?

[Junior] You must be aware of the fact that the UN Security Council has unfortunately acted to defend the direct interests of certain countries voting in favor of certain resolutions. What I am saying is that there has been a profoundly negative influence at UN Security Council voting sessions. Voting has been done on the basis of clearly defined interests.

[Vaz] When you use the word negative, are you referring to resolutions, discussions, and conclusions that have gone against UNITA?

[Junior] Voting has occurred on the basis of a unilateral analysis by the participants. We have witnessed generalized massacres and brutal human rights violations in Angola over the last few months. Luanda's jails are bursting at the seams with people. No one has been served with any charges. All these are violations that the UN Security Council is ignoring by embarking on unilateral analyses. This is one of the sides to the issue. The other side is that UNITA has been announcing its availability for talks to the United Nations, its secretary general, the Angolan peace process observer countries, and those countries that have made countless peace efforts. UNITA has said it is willing to participate in an effort to find peace. This is the current reality. We want to participate imaginatively and devotedly in the search for a solution to a situation that has become increasingly complicated. This is what we are doing. This is what President Savimbi has told the UN secretary general and the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. I do not think a round of talks will occur immediately, but it should be taking place toward the end of September. [end recording]

### UNITA Spokesman in U.S. on Proposal

MB0309195393 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 3 Sep 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] With their Huambo headquarters under bombardment by Angolan Government forces and still failing to take key towns such as Cuito, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi is reported to be offering a cease-fire. It seems he has called Portuguese President Mario Soares to talk about it. On the line to Washington, Raki Omar asked UNITA spokesman Jardo Muecalia what proposal Jonas Savimbi had made to President Soares:

[Begin recording] [Muecalia] Well, obviously, that was a telephone conversation, as you say. That was a private conversation. I won't be able to tell you exactly what was said, but I think generally he expressed, he reiterated UNITA's intention to find a negotiated solution to this conflict. At the same time, also create conditions that would allow the resumption of the humanitarian assistance to all Angolans. I think President Soares has been a player before. He is an important player. We know this and we are hoping that he can use his influence to bring about that situation.

[Omar] There was some talk that Mr. Savimbi had said that he was prepared to lay down arms on a date to be set by the United Nations and that he was calling for a cease-fire in the country's civil war. Can you confirm that?

[Muecalia] It has been, obviously, Dr. Savimbi's and UNITA's position that there should be a suspension of hostilities without preconditions, not only to allow again the humanitarian distribution but also to make sure that the negotiations between UNITA and the government could be done within, under an umbrella of stability, under an umbrella of peace. That way, we think that negotiations could be a lot more meaningful and some of the misconceptions, some of the misunderstandings could be reduced if the climate was no longer of war (?tension). So, that is, I think, the same spirit within which this proposal is being made.

[Omar] Why was this proposal made at this time? What were Mr. Savimbi's reasons?

[Muecalia] I think that is simply...[pauses] I would say sometimes people have a short memory. This proposal was done almost a month ago. I mean, it was done, expressed during an interview to a French reporter who was in Luanda. The same proposal was done before, so this is a reiteration of something that has been said before. Of course, any time we felt that we can contribute, we can use people's influence to stop the Angolan fight, we will do that.

[Omar] But the real truth of it is, is it not, that UNITA basically have their backs against the wall militarily on the ground in Angola now?



[Muecalia] That is simply incorrect. Where do we have our backs against the wall?

[Omar] Well, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government has launched against another offensive against UNITA positions in central Angola and from what reports we have UNITA is coming off the worst for it.

[Muecalia] As far as I can tell you and that offensive has been launched some time ago, they obviously have been in Ganda for the last two weeks now. They have not been able to go beyond that. They are finding a lot of difficulties. Now, you look back in the north. The situation that existed three, four months ago is still the same, so, if you look at the country strategically, frankly there has been no major change. There hasn't been any change that would make you draw that conclusion.

[Omar] You said earlier that people have short memories and that this proposal had been set a month ago, or so, by President Savimbi, but people have long memories about many other things that UNITA has said about wanting peace, about wanting a cease-fire. Why should anyone take you seriously this time?

[Muecalia] It takes two to tango. We cannot make a proposal for peace in the hope that alone we can implement it. There has to be a positive response from the other side.

[Omar] But there have been opportunities before for which the finger of blame has been pointed at UNITA when the opportunity was not taken for peace?

[Muecalia] During all the opportunities that we have had (?at) negotiations, we made our positions known. We expressed our views, we expressed our concerns and certainly those concerns were not met and that is why we were not able to go ahead and do what people wanted us to do. What we are saying is that this is a conflict where you have two sides. The concerns of one side, or both sides, need to be taken into account if you want an agreement that will be adhered to by those two sides. There are two (?positions) and both parties need to be heard. I think that is what was missing. We need to find ways in which concerns and fears on both sides can be addressed to satisfaction.

[Omar] Have you had any reply from the United Nations on this offer by Dr. Savimbi?

[Muecalia] Obviously, it has just been made. We have not heard any reply yet but we expect that to come any time. [end recording]

#### **MPLA Said Ready for Talks**

*LD0409195993 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Sep 93*

[Excerpt] The Angolan Government has already released a communique in response to Jonas Savimbi's cease-fire request. The People's Movement for the Liberation of

Angola [MPLA] states it is ready for peace, but it imposes conditions: The Bicesse agreement and UN resolutions must be respected. This was stated to this station by Angolan Government spokesman Aldemiro da Conceicao:

[Begin Conceicao recording] The Angolan Government has just issued a communique in response to recent statements by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leadership on the Angolan peace process. The Government thinks that the cease-fire must be resumed in strict accordance with the Bicesse agreement and UN Security Council resolutions. The government also understands that any statement by UNITA outside this framework, in an attempt merely to suspend military hostilities, is only aimed at deceiving public opinion and does not represent any valid contribution toward a fair and definite solution of the Angolan conflict. [end recording] [passage omitted]

#### **Government Reportedly Rejects Offer**

*MB0509062993 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Sep 93*

[Text] On 3 August, Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and supreme commander of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, once again proposed a suspension of military hostilities in Angola. The UNITA president's offer is unconditional and is aimed at saving Angola from war and providing humanitarian aid to the needy. Dr. Jonas Savimbi said that only if there is a suspension of hostilities can the peace negotiations be meaningful. It will be noted that UNITA and the United Nations are still making efforts for peace in Angola, but the Futungo de Belas Palace is the only obstacle. Luanda's [General] Higinio Carneiro yesterday rejected UNITA's peace proposals.

#### **Government Document Denies U.S. Plan**

*MB0509195493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Sep 93*

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Angola has reaffirmed its commitment to the search for a peaceful solution to the conflict that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] began in October last year following its electoral defeat.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Angolan Government supported the initiatives of Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general, aimed at promoting a meeting with Jonas Savimbi, within the framework of the OAU subcommittee, and declares that reestablishing a cease-fire must be in accordance with the Bicesse Accord and the UN Security Council resolutions. The Angolan Government feels that all UNITA statements that do not conform to this framework and simply intend to suspend military hostilities are only aimed at



deceiving the public and do not represent any valid contribution to the just and definite resolution of the conflict.

The government statement also alerts the international community that it is only now that UNITA is expressing the so-called desire for peace, on the eve of the meeting of the UN Security Council due on 15 September, without so far having respected any of the resolutions adopted by this important UN body.

The government document concludes by declaring false the UNITA communique that refers to a so-called peace plan by the Clinton administration. The Angolan Government is duty bound to announce that its representative in Washington learned from the State Department about the U.S. intention to hold separate contacts with the Angolan Government and UNITA, with a view to preparing the resumption of the negotiating process as soon as conditions have been created.

#### Minister Denies U.S. Proposal Exists

MB0709075393 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 6 Sep 93

[From the "London Last Minute" program]

[Text] Few people in Angola believe there will be talks between the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] before 15 September. It is also thought that the UN Security Council will not adopt the sanctions package the government would like to see implemented against UNITA. This hesitancy has to do with the latest peace proposals that have been advanced by UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, who has been in touch with Portuguese President Mario Alberto Soares and UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali over the last few days. In an interview with BBC correspondent Joaquim Mota in Luanda today, Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Joao Miranda said Savimbi is not being sincere.

[Begin recording] [Miranda] With regard to Portuguese President Mario Soares, the UNITA president is only trying to find a sound box among the international media so as to minimize the effects eventual UN Security Council sanctions may have. I must point out, however, that we have heard nothing about a contact he is reported to have had with the UN secretary general. It should be noted that the UN special representative has been appointed to (?mediate in) the Angolan conflict. He is an official figure, a specialist who has been accepted by both sides. Obviously, if Mr. Savimbi has been in touch with UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, we do not expect that to have been mere oral contact, because if that is all it was then it means nothing. If, however, it amounted to a formal contact, then the UNITA president must have presented concrete proposals with a view to resuming talks. We are waiting for those proposals to reach us, so we can hold a face-to-face meeting again. We should have done so before this war began and even before the situation got to be as disastrous as it is today.

[Mota] Minister Joao Miranda: Do you not think that all this diplomatic activity by UNITA could affect any international community consensus on UNITA? Should things carry on as they have done so far, do you think it will be possible for the UN Security Council to adopt the stance the Angolan Government would like to see it adopt?

[Miranda] You are reading the problem accurately. That is precisely what UNITA seeks. It has been making all this racket to avoid sanctions and condemnation. Let it be made clear that UNITA is not interested in dialogue, or it would have acted long ago. It would not have waited until 10 days before the deadline in order to launch its ongoing propaganda campaign.

[Mota] It is also noticeable that the government has lately been using harsher language against UNITA. The government has even said that some things could be decided militarily, not in terms of a definitive solution but in terms of clarifying certain matters. That was the first time the government had said so in some time.

[Miranda] That is correct, though. It is up to the government to defend the country's sovereignty and give the people security. That is precisely why the UN Security Council recognized the government's legitimate right to defend its democratic institutions. The government was weak at the start because its hands were tied by the Triple Zero Clause of the peace accord. Once that clause was lifted, the government became stronger and will obviously act as it must in order to guarantee security for the people and our territorial integrity.

[Mota] Minister Joao Miranda: Lately, there have been reports that the Clinton administration is preparing a new approach, or new proposals concerning the Angolan problem. Mr. Robert (Cabelli), a U.S. special envoy, has been here but his mission was much too secretive. How does the government think the United States views the situation in Angola at this juncture? Has the United States presented new proposals or not?

[Miranda] Officially, all we have been told is that there are no new U.S. proposals concerning the Angolan issue. There are no such proposals, we have been told. The United States has been offering its good offices in collaboration with the United Nations so a peaceful settlement can be found. What Mr. (Cabelli) has come to do has been precisely to bring those ideas to the government so dialogue can resume. Mr. (Cabelli) has brought no new proposals. It is false to report otherwise. Let it be noted that the U.S. State Department itself has denied those reports by Mr. Jardo Muecalia, the UNITA representative in New York. Official information from the United States indicates only UNITA has advanced such proposals. The United States has no new proposals concerning the settlement of the Angolan issue. [end recording]

**Chief of General Staff Appoints New Cuito Commander**

*MB0409204293 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 4 Sep 93*

[Text] Joao de Matos, chief of General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], said in Luanda today that the Armed Forces will soon turn the course of events in its favor. In an interview this afternoon, at a time when the memory of Lieutenant General Alfredo Kussumua reinforces the idea of the need to defend the fatherland, Joao de Matos declared that now, more than ever, Cuito will be defended.

[Begin recording] [Matos] Contrary to what the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] thinks, with the death of Kussumua our forces will redouble their vigilance, power, and determination to win.

[Unidentified correspondent] At present, how do you view the military situation in the whole country?

[Matos] The political and military situation has not been altered considerably over the past few days. It is practically stationary, but it will turn in our favor.

[Correspondent] How is the [word indistinct]?

[Matos] Operations are still being carried out at a slow pace, but we will soon increase our offensive operations throughout the country.

[Correspondent] Returning to Bie, has a substitute for General Kussumua already been appointed?

[Matos] Yes, a temporary replacement has been appointed: Colonel (Mambi). However, we will take a final decision at an opportune time.

[Correspondent] Following operations by the Armed Forces, the UNITA leader was forced to phone Portuguese President Mario Soares to state that he was ready for a cease-fire. Will this affect the government forces' morale?

[Matos] The FAA have not even begun taking the offensive. When they begin offensive operations, UNITA will not be able to stop us, and we will bring them to a very delicate situation. [end recording]

**6 Sep Military Update on Situation in Cuito, Menongue**

*MB0609201993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Sep 93*

[Text] The political and military situation continues to be tense in Cuito. The rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have been shelling and carrying out attacks on Cuito, having already killed more than 50 civilians. Government forces have been firmly resisting the enemy attacks aimed at causing pain and grief among civilians. Accordingly, over the past few hours, the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], the national police, and the civilian defense put

30 UNITA rebels out of action and captured 24 AKM weapons, one PKM weapon, 15 cartridge belts, and a quantity of ammunition.

In Menongue, Cuando Cubango Province, government forces still control the city and continue with clean-up operations in order to expand the city's defensive ring. An authorized military source assured national radio that UNITA troops are avoiding direct clashes with government forces and have been resorting to planting mines on roads. FAA forces and auxiliary forces yesterday captured another UNITA area known as the Mbambala camp, 25 km west of Menongue, freeing 181 civilians and destroying 25 huts where troops of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola sought shelter.

Meanwhile, three people were wounded after detonating mines on their way to fields in Cuvelai over the weekend.

**Malawi**

**Lilongwe Airport Reopens After Discussions With Strikers**

*MB0609073893 London BBC World Service in English 0630 GMT 6 Sep 93*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] State radio in Malawi says the international airport in the capital, Lilongwe, has reopened after being closed since Friday [3 Sep] because of a strike by airport workers. The radio said the reopening followed discussions between the civil aviation authorities and airport staff. It is not known if Malawi's other international airport at the commercial capital, Blantyre, has also reopened. The two airports were closed as part of a nationwide strike by tens of thousands of civil servants demanding pay increases of up to 100 percent.

State radio reported that a statement would be issued today on concessions reached at talks between the government and representatives of civil servants.

**Union Officials Reject Wage Increases**

*MB0609182993 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 6 Sep 93*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] The government in Malawi says strikes by civil servants and air traffic controllers are over and that the international airports at the main cities—Lilongwe and Blantyre—are working normally. The strikes were called to press claims for wage rises of up to 100 percent. However, representatives of striking workers are said to have accepted increases of up to 30 percent. Union



officials were not included in the negotiations and they have since said they do not accept the government's terms.

#### **Intimidation of Workers Discouraged**

*MB0609191593 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 6 Sep 93*

[Text] The Office of the President and Cabinet, OPC, is appealing to all civil servants to return to work immediately and not later than half past seven tomorrow morning. The OPC warned that whoever does not report for work by half past seven in the morning tomorrow, unless on leave or for reasons known by his or her controlling officers, shall be deemed to have rejected the agreement and decided to leave government service. The OPC also said the government is aware of intense intimidation to prevent some civil servants from returning to work and again warned that any civil servant engaging in such intimidation will face severe disciplinary action, including dismissal from the civil service.

### **Mozambique**

#### **Further Reportage on Meeting Between Chissano, Dhlakama**

##### **Both Pleased With Results**

*LD0309122893 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1030 GMT 3 Sep 93*

[Text] The Chissano-Dhlakama summit in Mozambique has ended. After two weeks of talks the two leaders have pledged to do their utmost to unblock the peace process already several months behind schedule. Our correspondent Fernando Canana reports from Maputo:

[Canana] In a declaration signed at the closing session the two sides pledge to do their utmost to surmount the contentious issues blocking the implementation of the general peace agreement, as Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano stated:

[Begin Chissano recording] As far as the government is concerned we will be getting on with the task right away. It is a pity today is Friday and my schedule is full, otherwise I would have started working today on my contribution to implementing these decisions, all that can be done without delay. We hope that these meetings will have unblocked the implementation of the general peace agreement. [end recording]

[Canana] For his part, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] President Afonso Dhlakama described the meeting as very positive:

[Begin Dhlakama recording] We have managed to move forward. We dealt with matters such as territorial administration, the people's police, and the rapid deployment police. Some issues have been left unresolved—such as the media, for example—and will be dealt with in the future.

We have really achieved something, because, as you must know, the country was divided, the war had divided the country, there was a Renamo administration in the Renamo-controlled areas, and there was the state administration. So we have decided that the areas under Renamo's administration will be placed under the state's administration, so as to enable the head of state, in the person of my brother Joaquim Chissano, to be in control of the entire country. We have made this decision and will really commence its implementation.

I am happy about the police matter because, as you know, we want the police under control because it will be the only force in the country charged with watching over our security after the assembly and demobilization of the troops of the two sides. [end recording]

#### **Document on Talks Issued**

*MB0309125393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Sep 93*

[Text] The summit meeting between President Joaquim Chissano and Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], ended in Maputo this morning with the signing of a document which reflects the analysis of difficulties emerging from the General Peace Accord. Here is the fundamental part of this document with the agreed consensus:

#### **Territorial Administration**

With the aim of guaranteeing that the process of reintegrating Renamo areas into the state administration runs in an efficacious and harmonious way, and in accordance with what was stipulated in the General Peace Accord, considering the need to guarantee the observance of the principle of nondiscrimination and impartiality when dealing with all issues relating to the reintegration of the aforementioned areas, it has been decided that:

1. The government will establish in the province's state apparatus a position of government adviser, who will be charged with the task of advising the governor in all issues relating directly or indirectly to the reintegration of areas under Renamo control, including economic and social issues;
2. The government will appoint in each province three people to be presented by Renamo for the post of advisers;
3. Whenever there is a legal basis, the advisers may be dismissed by the government, in agreement with Renamo. The government may approve resignations whenever requested. In any case Renamo can present other people to replace the dismissed ones in the terms stipulated by Article 2 of this document;



4. If the need arises, the governor will appoint, on a case by case basis, a director or directors with whom the advisers must work. The provincial directors should cooperate with the advisers as much as possible for the smooth running of their duties;

6. [as heard] Whenever the advisers find it convenient, they may propose initiatives or measures, or submit their views for consideration by the governor of the province;

7. All decisions made regarding areas under Renamo control should be implemented with the prior assessment of the adviser, and in the period stated by the governor, or a reasonable period depending on the circumstances;

8. Decisions regarding issues relating to areas controlled by Renamo, which are under the competence of the central government, should be made with the prior assessment of the governor's adviser;

9. The advisers are not government members, they are civil servants charged with a specific task as defined above;

10. Subsequent situations to arise when working as an adviser, which are not solved by the provincial governor or the central government, will be reported to the National Administration Commission for consideration and decision;

11. When all the advisers are exercising their duties, the government will appoint people nominated by Renamo. These will be people who are residing in areas controlled by Renamo, who will fill the state apparatus framework in these areas;

12. Rights and Functions of Advisers. The advisers will have the following rights: Salaries and privileges will correspond to letter E 1 in the current state apparatus' salary scale; transportation during working hours; and a house will be granted for rent;

13. The government will guarantee the advisers the necessary working conditions for the smooth running of their duties.

#### **Police**

1. The parties agreed to ask the United Nations to send a police contingent to observe all police activities IN the country, notably the Republic of Mozambique Police, and others, as well as respect for the rights and freedom of citizens, and to grant technical assistance to the National Commission for Police Affairs;

2. This contingent will also be assigned to verify that activities by protection and security private enterprises are carried out within the framework of the General Peace Accord;

3. The government has undertaken to present a list with all war materiel held by the police and its location in the country, specifying all necessary figures for the control of its personnel;

4. The government undertakes to ask for assistance from the international community for the following:

A. Reorganize, train, and restructure the riot police;

B. Upgrading and equipping the riot police with appropriate weapons and equipment;

C. Clarify the riot police's duties and aims;

5. The points agreed upon in point 4, paragraphs A,B, and C of this document will be in accordance with the internationally accepted standards.

#### **Hold News Conference**

*MB0309165293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Sep 93*

["Excerpts" of statements by President Joaquim Chissano and Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, leader Afonso Dhlakama at a news conference in Maputo on 3 September]

[Text] [Announcer] President Joaquim Chissano and Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance leader, issued a communique at the end of their summit, which wound up at the Military Club in Maputo only a short while ago. Immediately after that ceremony, Chissano and Dhlakama gave a news conference, of which we bring the following excerpts:

[Begin Chissano recording] Well, with regard to the issue of the document and the points of agreement, we indicated that there had been three main points under discussion. There was no definition on one of the points precisely because there was no agreement on it. We did not achieve consensus on the issue of the media.

As we noted at the start, this is no special meeting that happens once in a blue moon. This meeting marks the start of a succession of meetings which, in my opinion, will continue as long as Renamo is a political party and as long as I am at the head of the government and state. They will continue and, I hope, they will continue beyond that point. As for personal contacts between me and Mr. Dhlakama, they will occur irrespective of the fact that he is Renamo president and I president of the Republic. Thus, this is a process which, to my mind, has no end in sight. When we say the proceedings are over that should not be understood to mean that we are not going to work anymore, or that there will be no other problems to discuss.

Thus, we are going to go on, ready to discuss problems. As we said at the outset, whatever we decide will be implemented. We are not going to wait until all the problems currently facing Mozambique are resolved before we start implementing our decisions. Thus,

speaking for the government, we are going to go ahead with our work. It is a pity that today should be a Friday and that my schedule should be quite full or I would begin working today concerning the implementation of these decisions and those things which can be done immediately. With this work, we hope that the process of implementing the General Peace Accord will now have been unblocked. [end recording]

[Announcer] Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama also spoke at the news conference:

[Begin Dhlakama recording] I would like to thank you for being present here. I would also like to confirm what has been said. In fact, our summit (?went well). We talked and discussed much. We looked at the various issues. Obviously, as you can imagine, it was no easy thing. It took us nearly two weeks of talks but we managed to move forward. We dealt with issues such as administration [words indistinct], the People's Police, and the Riot Police. Some issues still need to be resolved, notably the media issue whose resolution we have left for another time. It is true that we have achieved something.

As you know, the country was divided. The war (?divided) the country. There was Renamo administration in Renamo-controlled areas and state administration in state-held areas. Thus, we decided that Renamo-administered areas will be reintegrated into the state administration system, thereby allowing my brother Mozambican, Head of State Joaquim Chissano, to control the whole country. We decided this [words indistinct] negotiate the implementation (?of this point).

With regard to the matter of the police, I am happy because, as you know, we want the police to be controlled. It will be the only force in the country that will be responsible for maintaining our security. Today, both sides are confining and demobilizing their forces. Thus, it is not Renamo alone that is afraid of this police force. All Mozambicans have reason to fear if this police force does not guarantee [words indistinct] we also managed or, rather, decided that the government will ask the United Nations to send an additional contingent which will be responsible for verifying the operation of that police force which [words indistinct] regarding the Riot Police, which is the most feared police force in Mozambique, we also agreed that the United Nations and experts due to come to Mozambique must also help reorganize, retrain, restructure, and even (?define) what type of equipment is to be used by that police force. [end recording]

#### UN Representative Welcomes Accord

MB0409085893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 Sep 93

[Text] UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello has expressed satisfaction that President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano and Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], have reached an accord on territorial administration. On

sending a police contingent to supervise all police activities in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello said he will discuss the exact number of policemen needed with the government and Renamo. Moreover, Ajello said the first UN mandate will expire next month. However, he will request its extension during the UN Security Council meeting to be held in New York in October.

Speaking to Mozambican and foreign journalists in his usual conference held on Fridays, the UN official said the demining process has already begun in Tete Province. The operations are being carried out by 66 former soldiers who were demobilized after the General Peace Accord was signed. The soldiers have been trained for some weeks and in three days they have already demined or destroyed 30 land mines.

#### Government, Renamo Meet on Multiparty Talks Impasse

MB0609094793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 0900 GMT 6 Sep 93

[Text] The Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] today continued the consultation talks they had begun on 3 September in a bid to overcome the deadlock that has beset the multiparty Draft Electoral Law talks for more than a month.

Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto has defended the need to continue consultations so the multiparty talks can resume as scheduled on 8 September. In turn, Jose de Castro, head of the Renamo team to the multiparty Draft Electoral Law talks, has said his party has nothing further to say. He reaffirmed that his party continues to defend the proposal, whereby the government would have eight seats, Renamo seven, and the unarmed opposition parties six seats in the National Elections Commission.

The Renamo official also noted that although the government claims it has made concessions, it has in fact done nothing of the kind. He added that quote, all the government has done has been to change its language, unquote.

#### Swaziland

#### King Addresses Independence Day Festival

MB0609194393 Mbabane Swazi Television in English  
0945 GMT 6 Sep 93

[Address by King Mswati III at celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of Swaziland's independence and his own birthday at Somhlolo Stadium—live]

[Text] Your Majesties, Your Royal Highnesses, Your Excellencies, heads of state and government, Right Honorable Prime Minister, Chiefs, members of the diplomatic corps, honorable ministers, distinguished delegates and guests, ladies and gentlemen. May I begin on



behalf of Her Majesty Indlovukazi [the queen mother] and the whole Swazi nation by addressing all our invited guests from near and far who have chosen to be with us on this joyous occasion. Your Majesties, Your Highnesses, Your Excellencies, treasured guests, and all of you friends, Swaziland welcomes you with open arms and hearts as we celebrate together the 25th anniversary of our independence which this year coincides with my own 25th birthday. Your presence here, each and everyone of you, does the Kingdom a great honor, and we take pride in the value the people attached to this immensely important day in Swazi history. And we are delighted to have you with us today to share our joy and happiness in commemoration of that day 25 years ago when King Sobhuza II proclaimed that Swaziland was once more to take its rightful place in the world as a sovereign independent nation.

I want to take this opportunity to thank all those whose contributions to the celebrations have been so valuable in making this day a success. To our friends in the international community and to all those Swazis who have worked tirelessly over the past months' preparations I give my heartfelt thanks and praise your generosity and dedication. You deserve the nations' deepest gratitude.

Much has happened in the first 25 years of our independent existence. Much has been achieved, many lessons have been learnt. The story of Swaziland's development since 1968 is parallel with almost every country in the world since every country big and small is still developing in its own fashion and according to its own traditions and timetables. We here in Swaziland recognize that our development is an ongoing process. A process of evolution aimed at balancing the real means of our people with the limitation of our natural and human resources. We are a realistic people and we well understand that change is something not to be undertaken lightly on the whim of passing fashion.

Like any country Swaziland has had its share of good times and bad times. Perhaps more fortunate than others, we have been blessed by God with the conditions for great prosperity since independence. But we have also suffered from moments of natural disaster whose effects we have met together and overcome together. These difficulties have served to unite and strengthen the nation so that we are better prepared to face fresh challenges anew.

Throughout our existence it remains to some cause of great wonder how Swaziland managed to maintain an atmosphere of peace and stability in times of global upheaval. [five-second break in transmission]

Swaziland has always been and will always remain in the traditions and customs which make us as a nation unique and united. One example of our loyalty to our traditions is the festival of Umhlanga [Reed Dance] which we celebrated last week. This annual gathering of the Kingdom's maidens remains one of our most important dates

in the traditional calendar, and I would like to express my thanks and praise to all the maidens whose willing attendance each year has ensured the continuing success and popularity of the event. We have never lost sight of the importance of what makes us as an independent nation distinct from others, and I'm not speaking simply of the past 25 years. The traditions and customs we honor today are those which have guided us as a nation throughout two-and-a-half centuries of history from the day our ancestors crossed the Lebombo and claimed as theirs the land we call our own today. The peace and stability we enjoy today had their foundations in the policies and collective wisdom of generations of Swazis who came before us which lead and guide us still.

Our predecessors were concerned for the long-term good of the country, not for any short-term benefit that may have favored only one or two generations. That is not to say we remain rooted in the past, far from it. The roots grown so long ago have provided the base from which we have flowered over hundreds of years. They will continue to provide our foundation for hundreds of years to come. Years of peaceful evolution and change. But without roots, peace and unity will crumble away and the flower will wither and die. So as we celebrate 25 years of independence, let us not forget the 300 years of development which preceded 1968 and which provided the basis for our independent existence today. And let us not forget the debt we owe all those whose judgment and whose loyalty to our traditions have guaranteed the peace and stability we now enjoy. From our earliest leaders down to the Swazi child born today, which are united as a family. In that unity lies our best chance for survival in the future.

I should like at this point to pay tribute to one of those leaders without whom we would not be celebrating the anniversary of our independence today. I refer, of course, to His Majesty King Sobhuza II, who succeeded in regaining our nation's freedom when he received the instruments of independence on 6 September 1968 and led the country, led the Kingdom into a full national sovereignty. His Majesty worked tirelessly to put the nation into a truly unified family, drawing on the rich heritage and traditions of our past. His vision for the future was based on the principal of improving the living standards of all Swazis, and he set the national goals we still follow today. His Majesty also set in motion the process by which those lands and people who were lost to Swaziland over the years might once more be united under the Swazi leadership.

I would like to reaffirm my determination to continue to work patiently, through peaceful negotiation, towards achieving that same goal. It is true to say that our many achievements over the last 25 years are due largely to the wisdom and leadership of King Sobhuza, and we remember him with praise, gratitude, and above all a deep love and respect in which the whole Swazi nation still holds in him today. It is worth noting that the Swazi family today has more members born since independence in 1968. I myself, born in that same year, am part



of the majority of the Kingdom which has known nothing but independence and the relatively trouble-free times of the recent past. Clearly then it is vital to emphasize to our children the importance of our past as a guide to our future. The nation must know what sacrifices our forefathers made on our behalf and what difficulties they overcame for the good of the Kingdom. The responsibility for educating our youth lies with each one of us.

Our unity of the greatest importance... [pauses] Our unity is of the greatest importance. If we lose it, if divisions appear in the Swazi family, the seeds of the destruction of our own independence will be sown. So let us all take our individual responsibilities seriously—so let us all take our individual responsibilities seriously for the collective good, so that the Swazi family can develop together as a nation.

One example is the way we have faced the challenge of change which has swept across the world. As a family we have discussed and resolved the best course to adopt, to meet that challenge and to satisfy the needs of us all. We are in the process of realizing the course we all decided was right. With God's blessing this part of the process of political reform and those to follow will progress smoothly in the same manner by which we have conducted all our affairs in peace and harmony.

As I mentioned earlier, Almighty God seems always to have smiled on us and we have enjoyed years of great prosperity since independence, years that saw us growing and developing at a rate that has been the envy of many others of our troubled continent. The Kingdom's development goals set by King Sobhuza at independence are well away to being met with substantial improvements in the priority fields of education, health, agricultural production and the infrastructure. But there is so much left to be done before we can be really satisfied with our achievement since independence, and our development plans now face immense economic challenges. Natural disasters and the effects of the worldwide economic recession have meant an end, for the time being, of the years of abundance and easy growth.

Clearly then, with our political development progressing smoothly it is now the equal responsibility of our generation to focus as much attention to putting down the roots for our economic development to ensure our future independence security. The internal economic measures we are taking now to address the concerns of all—the trade agreements with other countries, the active participation in regional and international organizations of which we are a member—all these are of vital importance if we are to ensure a secure and a prosperous future

for successive generations of Swazis. Just as our predecessors unselfishly thought ahead for the long-term welfare of the Kingdom, even if at times it meant great short-term sacrifice to themselves, so must we be prepared to make similar sacrifices and to take tough decisions to ensure that we too can pass on to our successors a secure and a prosperous heritage.

And the route we will take to secure our nation's economic future is the same as the process we underwent when considering our political future. As I said in the cattle byre, we will be throwing open to the whole nation the debate on our national economic development plan. We will be seeking the views of representatives of all Swazis, relying not just on government but actively involving the private sector, social groups, and individuals. In this way a national development strategy will be produced that has benefited from the input of all Swazis. It is essential then to recognize the contribution we can all make to the successful development of the nation by making use of our talents for the common good of the Kingdom. We all have significance in this country of ours—whatever level, whatever capacity, whether as employee, employer, parent, officials, student, minister, in whatever sphere of life in the Kingdom—we all have the power of influence over our fellow Swazis.

Let us each use that influence for the improvement of the Kingdom as a whole so that together as a family we will develop in the way that we know is best for us all. Before I conclude I would like to take this opportunity on behalf of Her Majesty the Indlovukazi and the whole Swazi nation to express my appreciation to our friends in the international community who over the years have contributed so generously to helping us realize our development goals. As in any developing nation we place great emphasis on what we can learn from the experience of other more developed countries. But it was a favorite saying of King Sobhuza II that we should take the best of every country and adapt it for use by ourselves. The nation owes an enormous debt of gratitude to all our friends who have helped us in the past and who continue to give such valuable assistance.

Your majesties, your excellencies, your royal highnesses, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, the Swazi nation asks Almighty God, who has watched over us with such love and care from the very beginnings of our national existence, to continue to give us his blessing and to guide and protect us through the times of uncertainty and challenge ahead. Let us ask Him to preserve the unity of our Swazi family so that together, using our individual contributions, we can provide the right foundations for the peace, security and independence of our beloved Kingdom for generations to come. Thank you. Nkulunkulu Anibusise [God bless you].

## Cote d'Ivoire

### 'Armed Men' Attack Refugee Camp Near Liberian Border

AB0409153493 Paris AFP in French 1442 GMT 4 Sep 93

[Text] Abidjan, 4 Sep (AFP)—On 2 September, several armed men from Liberia attacked a refugee camp near Toulepleu (500 km northwest of Abidjan), on the Ivorian-Liberian border. They killed a small girl and wounded one other person, it was learned today from Ivorian Interior Minister Emile Constant Bombet.

The assailants, whose number was unspecified, took off "without taking anything away," the minister added. He explained that Ivorian soldiers were dispatched to the place immediately.

For two days these soldiers have patrolled the region to find the assailants and security has been stepped up on the border, Mr. Bombet stressed.

### Border With Liberia Reopened for Humanitarian Aid

AB0209171193 Paris AFP in French 1313 GMT 2 Sep 93

[Excerpt] Abidjan, 2 Sep (AFP)—The Ivorian-Liberian border that was closed on 3 August to humanitarian organizations working in Liberia, was reopened today and two aid convoys immediately left the cities of Danane (510 km northwest of Abidjan) and Tabou (400 km to the west) for Liberia, humanitarian sources disclosed in Abidjan.

Before crossing the border the convoys were to be searched by three UN observers who were posted at customs offices located near the two cities in order to make sure that they contained only humanitarian relief aid.

The aid convoys are intended for about 200,000 civilians threatened by famine and diseases in central and eastern Liberia. The first convoy, loaded by non-governmental organizations such as Medecins sans Frontieres from Belgium and the Netherlands and the Lutheran World Service, included about 10 trucks carrying about 100 metric tons of food, fuel, and medicine.

The second convoy, sent by Action Internationale Against Famine (France) included five trucks carrying 40 metric tons of food and medical equipment. UNICEF gave them assistance.

The humanitarian sources also said that the organizations were informed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Abidjan that they were free to go to Liberia as far as Ivorian authorities were concerned.

The authorities decided on 3 August to close the border with Liberia which prevented humanitarian convoys from crossing, saying that the decision was made on the request of the United Nations, one of the mediators in the Liberian conflict. [passage omitted]

## Guinea

### Conte Confirms 5 Dec Election Date, Urges Unity

AB0309212993 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 2000 GMT 3 Sep 93

[Speech by President Lansana Conte in Conakry on 3 September—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Guinean men and women, the democratic process embarked upon in our country stems from the aspirations of the Guinean people. Imbued with this, the government is busy but gradually putting in place the institutions indispensable for the unhindered introduction of this democracy. Indeed, the adoption of the Constitution, the setting up of democratic institutions, and the introduction of the multiparty system are so many tangible realities which give our country a new political look. In this perspective, our country is now governed by laws which none has the right to break, for none is above the law. It is only at this price that our democratization process can be successfully carried through in peace and tranquility. [passage omitted] On its part, the government will leave no stone unturned in pursuing constructive dialogue, a factor of understanding and tolerance.

Guinean men and women, we are in the process of building a society under the rule of law. Let us ensure that the foundations of the common edifice are safeguarded. Today, democratic openness has become a reality and the institutions deriving from that a gain. For this reason, as political and administrative leaders, we must see to the strict and honest enforcement of the texts in force.

Dear countrymen, yet another important stage has now been reached—the contribution of political parties in the state-owned media. Consequently, it would not be reasonable to take to the street a debate which would profit only troublemakers and vandals. We as citizens are always the victims. The unfortunate events which occurred recently in some prefectures illustrate the point.

Guinean men and women, our nation is one and indivisible. All citizens have the same rights and responsibilities. Together, we should—our political differences notwithstanding—strive to preserve national unity and peace. I urgently call on all authorities at all levels to adopt an impartial attitude toward the political parties which, equal in their rights and respects, are entitled to the same treatment. Comply strictly and ensure strict compliance with the laws in force so as to enhance the free exercise of freedoms granted the citizen and guaranteed under the Constitution.

Dear countrymen, the presidential elections which I earlier announced for the last quarter of this year will actually take place on Sunday, 5 December. I fervently hope that this new, important stage of our society's democratization will be realized in peace and unity. Long live the Republic.

## Liberia

### Committee Issues Statement on Ivorian Border Incursion

AB0409194593 Paris AFP in English 1906 GMT 4 Sep 93

[Text] Monrovia, 4 Sept (AFP)—Fighting has broken out along the frontier between Liberia and Ivory Coast, the committee overseeing Liberia's ceasefire announced Saturday [4 September], without saying who the combatants were.

The fighting was taking place near the Ivorian town of Tai, some 400 kilometres (240 miles) west of Abidjan and the Liberian town of Towai, (175 kilometres (105 miles) northwest of here, a statement from the all-party committee said. But the statement said the committee was "unable to say exactly who was engaged in the fighting."

Committee head Colonel Laszlu Forgacs had "immediately despatched two UN military observers to the scene to investigate the circumstances of the fighting," the statement said.

The committee comprises members of all three Liberian parties who have been joined by representatives of the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] sent to Nigeria in 1990 and by United Nations observers.

The ceasefire agreement, which came into force on August 1, provides for the disarmament and demobilisation of the warring movements and elections scheduled to take place in February 1994.

The Liberian war began with an insurrection by Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front (NPFL) in December 1989.

The NPFL currently controls some two thirds of the West African country and had pitted itself in the final months of conflict against an interim government in Monrovia backed by the ECOMOG troops and against another armed faction, the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO).

### Peace Process Assured

AB0509142693 Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 5 Sep 93

[Text] Monrovia, Sept 5 (AFP)—Fighting in southeast Liberia on the border with Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire] would not disrupt the peace process, UN officials said here Sunday.

The fighting, which is the first violation of the August 1 cease-fire between the warring sides, broke out Friday in Grand Gedeh, southeast Liberia. But the all-party committee overseeing Liberia's cease-fire were unable Saturday to say who the combatants were. The fighting was taking place near the Ivorian town of Tai, some 400 kilometres (240 miles) west of Abidjan and the Liberian town of Towai, 175 kilometres (105 miles) northwest of here.

UN representatives said Sunday: "It is our sincere hope that reports of the fresh fighting will be quickly resolved to allow the peace process to move forward."

Two UN military observers have been sent to the area to investigate what is happening, the committee's president Colonel Laszlo Forgacs said. The committee is made up of members of the intermediate government, the two armed factions—Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front (NPFL) and the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO)—as well as UN observers and members of the Nigeria-led West African peacekeeping force ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group].

Sunday morning ECOMOG officials said they still did not know who was involved in the fighting and if there had been any casualties.

Last June ULIMO fighters "infiltrated" the Grand Gedeh area which has been controlled by the NPFL since 1990, ULIMO told AFP Sunday. But it said it did not know if its forces were involved in the recent fighting.

Ivorian Interior Minister Emile Constant Bombet told AFP Saturday that one person had died and one had been injured in an attack on Thursday by "isolated elements" on a Liberian refugee camp close to the Ivorian-Liberian border.

The cease-fire agreement provides for the disarmament and demobilisation of the warring movements and elections scheduled to take place in February 1994.

The NPFL, which started the war with an insurrection in December 1989, currently controls some two-thirds of the West African country.

### Taylor on Delays in Council Takeover, Babangida's 'Ghost'

AB0309214693 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 3 Sep 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been a hiccup in the Liberian peace process. Today was supposed to be the day when the Interim Council of State established in Cotonou, Benin, last month, was to take over from Amos Sawyer's Interim Government of National Unity, IGNU. There had already been subdued grumbings from the rebel NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] of Charles Taylor over IGNU being given the chair of the Interim



Council and ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] the vice chair and the NPFL ministers for a long time turning up in Monrovia. Well now, President Soglo of Benin, who broke up the deal, has announced that the takeover is to be delayed. On the line to Gbarnga, Josephine Hazely asked Charles Taylor how he reacted to the delay:

[Begin recording] [Taylor] We believe that there must be good reason and I think that President Soglo has been doing a very good job. I think this delay can be used as an opportunity to put the final touches to what is left unresolved, and I am referring to the ministers and the ministries of government that must be divided. We feel that it is imperative that the issues of the ministries be resolved and I think it may be based on this that President Soglo saw fit to resolve this issue and that of the government seats. So we are looking forward to this government being seated as soon as possible.

[Hazely] Now, how many ministerial posts would NPFL like?

[Taylor] I do not want us to negotiate this on the telephone. It is very clear. We are the largest group. We are the most powerful group. We have given up almost everything. We have given up the chairmanship. We have given up the speakership. We have given up the position as chief justice. We have taken a back seat. It is only clear, it is only fair for anyone to believe and know and recognize that in good faith we should negotiate in good faith and give us something to present to our people.

[Hazely] The other day when we spoke to Mr. Bismarck Kuyon, the incoming chairman of the Council of State, he said that the installation of the interim government cannot be done unless the disarmament process is on its way, because they don't want to have problems in their hands if disarmament hasn't started. What do you say to this?

[Taylor] Well, I think the document calls for the disarmament process to begin. I do not think the document says that the disarmament process should be completed before the government. These things can go on. The monitoring committee is working. Everything should be done. We should waste no time with nonsense, but let's get the government on the ground. All of the little details and little snags will be worked out. Let's not forget again that this is going to be the constitutional government of the Republic of Liberia for the six-month period of the transition. So, don't let us waste time with this should be that and the other should be this. I think Mr. Kuyon is entitled to his opinion. I respect him as a brother and it should remain as his personal opinion.

[Hazely] The last time we spoke to one of your colleagues, I think the minister of information, I believe, he said that your representative was going to go to Monrovia today and a number of your supporters. Did they do so?

[Taylor] Well, if the transitional process is postponed, you know, I do not see why we should be in Monrovia today. We are there at all times, taking care of the cease-fire monitoring. But if someone expected us to have been in Monrovia today, yes, we would have been there, had the postponement not occurred. But don't let us forget the point I am trying to make here. The point I am trying to make here is that we have got to get Babangida off our backs in Liberia for this peace process to go on. And I guess because these people are still here, people are still trying to treat us as though we are some second-class citizens. And I think the sooner they leave us alone, the sooner Sawyer will negotiate in good faith as to get the process going.

[Hazely] But, Mr. Taylor, aren't you simply arching back to the past just so as to cause yet more trouble, yet more confusion in the peace process?

[Taylor] I didn't cancel this meeting, Josephine. President Soglo, a very wise man, decided to delay the process to solve certain things. I am just saying to you that we concur with what President Soglo has been ...

[Hazely, interrupting] Yes, but you keep on arching back to Babangida, his boys, killing his boys. I mean I thought you were moving forward now.

[Taylor] We are moving forward. But what about the sanctions? Aren't Babangida's boys, I mean, still holding [word indistinct] to the sanctions? A peace accord has been signed, the border with the Cote d'Ivoire is still closed. I mean I have these things to consider when I am losing 60 to 70 children a day, dying from malnutrition. Isn't that sufficient to say that Babangida's ghost must be removed from Liberia?

[Hazely] As you know, Babangida is not the leader of Nigeria anymore and, in fact, the current head of state has said that the Nigerian troops are going to leave Liberia shortly. Aren't you happy now?

[Taylor] Well, he sounds like a very smart man. He sounds like a very smart man for saying that. This sounds like a welcome development. [end recording]

## Nigeria

### Reportage on Petroleum Crisis in Lagos, Other Cities

#### Task Force To Supply Oil Products

AB0509143393 *Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English* 1030 GMT 5 Sep 93

[Text] The Defense Headquarters has directed the military task force on petroleum to restore normal supply of petroleum products to marketers to ease the current scarcity of the commodities in the market. The director of defense information, Colonel Fred Chijuka, said that the directive was necessary because some members of

the Tanker Drivers Association had refused to load products from depots to petrol stations.

The Defense Headquarters noted that the tanker drivers faction which continued, in spite of the decision of the Nigeria Labor Congress, NLC, to suspend the nationwide strike, had adversely affected the people. It said it considered the action of the leaders of the Tanker Drivers Association as an act of sabotage and flagrant disregard for the welfare of the people.

The Defense Headquarters appealed to members of the public to cooperate with the military task force on petroleum to restore normal supply of petroleum products to the public. The fuel scarcity, occasioned by the recent nationwide strike, had almost paralyzed economic activities in Lagos and other major cities in the country.

#### Union Leader Confirms End of Strike

*AB0609135093 Dakar PANA in English 1343 GMT 6 Sep 93*

[Text] Lagos, 6 Sep (NAN/PANA)—Nigeria's National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers (NUPENG) on Monday [6 September] suspended its week-long strike. The strike has caused a serious fuel shortage in Lagos and other parts of Nigeria.

NUPENG General Secretary Frank Kokori told a press conference in Lagos that the union had called off the strike after assurances from Nigeria's interim national government that it was determined to return Nigeria to democratic rule. He said he had earlier held a meeting with the interim secretary for defence, Gen. Sanni Abacha, the secretary for labour, Bola Afonja, and the secretary for petroleum resources, Donald Etiebet, who gave the assurances.

Kokori said the suspension of the strike was "a tactical withdrawal" designed to give Nigeria's interim government time to review its position on the annulment of the country's 12 June presidential election.

The union has demanded that the 12 June election results be announced and the winner be made head of state.

#### Oil Supplies Resume in Lagos

*AB0709114493 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 7 Sep 93*

[Excerpts] The fuel situation in Lagos is expected to start easing today as more fuel stations receive supply. Radio Nigeria correspondents report that a number of petrol stations in the metropolis received supply yesterday. Motorists have been keeping vigil at the fuel stations in anticipation of the arrival of petrol tankers. As a result, long queues are seen at most of the petrol stations. [passage omitted]

Similarly, the Senior Staff Consultative Association of Nigeria has directed all its affiliates to resume work with effect from today. A statement in Lagos signed by the president of the association, Mr. F.A.O Showenhima,

and the secretary general, Chief M.G. Dabiri, said the industrial action was called off following the promise by the government to look into the issues raised.

#### Regular Supplies Pledged by 9 Sep

*AB0709161093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 7 Sep 93*

[Excerpt] Workers in the petroleum sector have pledged to ensure that filling stations are supplied with sufficient fuel before Thursday [9 September]. This is to facilitate the reception for the Golden Eaglets who last Saturday [4 September] won the FIFA [Federation of International Football Associations] JVC under 17 World Cup tournament.

The general secretary of the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers, Mr. Frank Ovie Kokori, made the pledge yesterday at a news conference in Lagos during which the industrial action embarked upon by members of the union was called off. For details, here is Labor Correspondent Joe Okpodu.

[Begin recording] [Okpodu] The National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers could not immediately call off its strike last weekend as directed by the Nigeria Labor Congress [NLC]. This created doubts and led to rhetorical questions from the people as to the effectiveness of the NLC directive. The general secretary of the union, Mr. Frank Ovie Kokori, explained to newsmen at the conference that it was not possible to immediately call off the action because of some necessary protocols. For example, Mr. Kokori said he needed to contact the National Executive Council of the union for an agreement to that effect. Another reason he advanced was that the union seriously mobilized its members for the strike in all the zones, stressing that it was not easy to contact all the zones. He said that all the zones had now been contacted to resume work immediately. Mr. Kokori expressed the hope that by Thursday [9 September], the current fuel scarcity must have been over.

[Kokori] For the respect we have for the Golden Eaglets who are coming back again with the JVC Cup, we think we should put the country in right [words indistinct] good position after they come, with everybody being able to move to give them a heroic welcome because those boys they really deserve it and I congratulate them. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### Official Reacts to Killing of 7 Soldiers in Mogadishu

*AB0609112593 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 6 Sep 93*

[Text] Nigeria's former foreign affairs secretary, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, has called on the UN secretary general, Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, to review the participation of Italian troops in the UN peacekeeping mission in Somalia. Prof. Akinyemi was reacting to the killing of



seven Nigerian soldiers serving with the UN peace-keeping force on Sunday [5 September].

The incident occurred when the Nigerian contingent was replacing Italian soldiers at a checkpoint. According to reports, the Italian troops did nothing to help the Nigerian soldiers when they were ambushed. Prof. Akinyemi said the Italian troops have not been particularly helpful in the operations.

#### **Delegation Goes to Somalia**

*AB0709115193 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 7 Sep 93*

[Text] A four-man Nigerian military delegation leaves Lagos for Mogadishu, the Somali capital, to investigate the attack on the Nigerian contingent serving in the UN Operation in Somalia, UNOSOM. [sentence as heard] Seven Nigerian soldiers were killed in the attack on Sunday [5 September] by gunmen loyal to the main factional leader, General Farah Aidid. The incident occurred when the men were replacing Italian soldiers at a checkpoint. The fact-finding mission is led by Brigadier General Cyril Iweze, who is the chief of operations of the Nigerian Army. The UN secretary general, Dr. Butrus-Ghali, and the Nigeria's representative at the UN, Professor Ibrahim Gambari, have condemned the killing.

The director of defense information and public relations in Nigeria, Colonel Fred Chijuka, said in Lagos that the Nigerian Army had not received official report from the commanding officer in Somalia. On whether the Nigerian contingent should be withdrawn as a result of the attack, Col. Chijuka, who is also a member of the delegation, said they would not.

#### **Prodemocracy Groups Want Interim Government To Resign**

*AB0509142093 Paris AFP in English 1359 GMT 5 Sep 93*

[Text] Lagos, Sept 5 (AFP)—Prodemocracy groups in Nigeria Sunday called on the interim national government to resign on or before October 1, and hand over power to the winner of June's presidential election.

The Campaign for Democracy (CD), which groups prodemocracy and human rights organisations, would intensify the programme of "civil disobedience and mass action" until the interim government, headed by Ernest Shonekan, was forced to relinquish power to the winner of that election, its chairman, Beko Ransome-Kuti, told a press conference.

Also at the press conference were two other human rights activists who were released last Monday along with him, Lawyers Gani Sawehinmi and Femi Falana.

#### **Defense Secretary Amends Armed Forces Appointments**

*AB0309220093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 3 Sep 93*

[Text] The secretary for defense, General Sanni Abacha, has directed that the recent appointment of the chief of defense staff and chief of air staff be amended. The new appointments now are: Lieutenant General Oladikpo Diya, chief of defense staff, and Air Commodore John Femi, chief of air staff. The appointments of Lt. Gen. Aliyu Mohamed, chief of Army staff, and Rear Admiral Suleiman Saidu, chief of naval staff, are unaffected.

A statement from the office of the secretary for defense, signed by Colonel Fred Chijuka, director of defense information, said the amendments were based on a decision to reflect service interests and expediency. The appointments are with immediate effect.

#### **New Police Inspector Takes Office; Appointments Announced**

*AB0209164593 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 2 Sep 93*

[Text] The new inspector general of police, Alhaji Ibrahim Kumasi, has advised officers and men of the force to remain security conscious at all times. Alhaji Ibrahim was speaking yesterday in Abuja shortly after taking over from his predecessor, Alhaji Aliyu Atta. He urged members of the force to place security of the nation before ethnic considerations. The inspector general assured officers and men of the force that adequate arrangements had been made to improve their welfare. He also said that adequate provision would be made for security gadgets to enhance their effectiveness.

Meanwhile, the police have announced new appointments. Mr. Archibong Nkana takes over as deputy inspector general in charge of Federal Investigation and Intelligence Bureau while Mr. Abdullahi Jika becomes the deputy inspector general of police in charge of training command.

#### **Further on Shonekan Meeting With Former President**

*AB0509135093 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 5 Sep 93*

[Text] The owelle [traditional title] of Onitsha, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, has predicted a bright future for Nigeria. He made the prediction yesterday when he received the head of state and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, Chief Ernest Shonekan, in Nsukka. Dr. Azikiwe said Chief Shonekan has been destined as a leader to make the dream of a bright future of Nigeria possible. The owelle said Chief Shonekan could use his vast experience in the private sector to pull the country forward.



Dr. Azikiwe appealed to all Nigerians to cooperate with the interim national government to enable it succeed. Earlier, Chief Shonekan had assured the owelle that the interim national government was doing everything possible to ensure that the labor of our past leaders was not in vain. He solicited the support of the owelle and all Nigerians to enable the interim national government to succeed.

#### **Foreign Minister Rules Out Reversing Election Annulment**

*AB0709122593 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 7 Sep 93*

[Text] The secretary of foreign affairs, Chief Matthew Mbu, has said there is no question of the interim government reviewing the annulment of the June 12 presidential election results. Speaking yesterday in London, Mr. Mbu said it was not within the government's power to consider the annulled polls. The foreign secretary described the interim government as entirely constitutional. He said it will be in place only for a short period and it is the price to be paid for the country to achieve full democracy.

Meanwhile, some Nigerians in support of peace and democracy based in the United States have staged a demonstration in support of the interim national government. The group, a coalition of the various Nigerian organizations in Washington, converged at the Nigerian Embassy for a three-hour rally marked by a display of placards and speeches. The Nigerian ambassador to the United States, Mallam Zubeiru Mahmud Kazaure, thanked them for their sense of responsibility and assured them that the message would be passed on to the new administration.

#### **Journalists' Union Official Alleges Persecution, Quits**

*AB0509182593 Paris AFP in English 1815 GMT 5 Sep 93*

[Text] Lagos, 5 Sep (AFP)—A senior trades union official resigned Sunday [5 September] from Nigeria's state-run media organisation alleging persecution by the authorities over his union activities.

Ladi Lawal, head of the Lagos branch of the Nigeria Union of Journalists (NUJ), told AFP Information Secretary Minister Uche Chukwumerije had ordered his transfer to Enugu, in the east, as punishment for a one-day strike organised by his union. He said he had preferred to resign his journalist's job at the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) than bow to the move.

The NUJ declared a one-day stoppage August 24 to protest against the banning of six media organisations and the promulgation of two draconian decrees stifling press freedom.

The Lagos NUJ branch chaired by Lawal, a FRCN journalist for about 15 years, accounts for more than half of Nigeria's 6,000 officially-registered journalists.

#### **Shonekan: Only National Assembly Can Lift Media Ban**

*AB0309124593 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 3 Sep 93*

[Text] The chairman of the interim national government, Chief Ernest Shonekan, says it is only the National Assembly that can lift the proscription order on the closed newspaper houses. Responding to such a request by the Edo State governor, Dr. John Oyegun, in Benin yesterday, Chief Ernest Shonekan said since the papers were proscribed by a decree, it was only the National Assembly that could legislate on their plight. The head of government said he had useful discussions on the issue with representatives of the Newspapers Proprietors Association.

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